JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
15, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,520—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1895.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
R.L. CORDILLERA	4190	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,400	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belich	4,351	350	21st Nov.

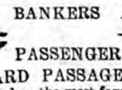
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1895

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 31st October, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 21st October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 2nd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ADEN AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,086 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 2nd Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR ..... Rs. 30 Per Dozen Quarts,
GLENFALLOCH .... " 28 " " "
COCKTAIL ..... " 26 " " "
To be had from
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort.

KRONPRINZ
PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.
Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops
(IN WHITE BOTTLES).
THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.
Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.
RETAIL AGENTS:
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

TRADE MARK.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S HEART-LABELLED BRANDIES.
EXCELL ALL OTHER BRANDS!!

		Cash.	Credit.
Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	Rs. 82 0	90 8
Fine Old Pale Cognac	" "	52 8	58 8
Old Pale Cognac	" "	45 8	51 0
Pale Cognac	" "	39 8	44 0
Extra Special Liqueur	per bot.	" 7 0	8 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

—SHIRTINGS—
ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED.
NEW STYLES.
SOFT FRONTS—STIFF FRONTS.
AS NOW WORN.
ASQUITH & LORD. } APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SHIRT—MAKERS.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.
40 REGIMENTS,
25 CLUBS,
Now using our Gas.
DOMESTIC AND OTHER SODA WATER MACHINES.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.
A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is
FERRINTOSH.
RS. 27 per Doz. } The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. { RS. 27 per Doz.
Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.
THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE
Should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,
And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,
Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES
The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain Health, Energy and Vigour.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL
Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.,
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY
Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.
Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret, do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
It's long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair,
Oh! tell me your secret, do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay,
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
LOST.—ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2035, of Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Undersigned. Finder rewarded. Due notice has also given to the Company.
NOWROJEE CURSETJEE DHONDY,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TWO FINE DRINKS
For Every-day Use
ALL THE YEAR ROUND:—
KEMP'S Household Clarets—
Per Dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 14 4
Per Dozen Pints ..... Rs. 8 4
KEMP'S Edina Pure Scotch Whisky—
Per Dozen ..... Rs. 31 8
Per Bottle ..... Rs. 2 12
THESE BRANDS hold an established position in the Market, because they are
GENUINE UNADULTERATED
LIQUORS—Sold at Moderate Prices, but of quite exceptional quality and value. We Solicit a Trial.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

DUSTERS.
FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS,
Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
" ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... " 3 0 "
The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.
Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

STEEL PIANOS.
MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos, Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,
for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLD-ALLS, CORK MATTRESSES, HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
FROM RS. 3-8 EACH.
THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE NOW SHOWING A
MARVELLOUS SEWING MACHINE
A RELIABLE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE. Rs. 25 only.
THE "IDEAL" TREADLE.
Rs. 25.
Rs. 25 SEWING MACHINE,
Is one of the latest and most economical Treadle Sewing Machines now being sold. It is well, and strongly made of pig iron; all the working parts of the machine are of brass and gun metal nickle-plated. It is furnished with an adjustable Treadle, which makes it possible for either children or adults to use it; it also requires very little pressure to run it, thus doing away with the injurious effects caused by working machines in which a great deal of heavy power is required to run them. The whole machine takes apart by unscrewing a few nuts, and it can be packed flat in a box or trunk for taking away or when moving from place to place. The only tools necessary to put it together are a wrench and screw-driver.
NOTE THE PRICE.
ONLY RS. 25 EACH.
A RELIABLE TREADLE SEWING MACHINE. Rs. 25 only.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex S. S. "AJMIR," wrecked off Satpattee, are hereby informed that all the CARGO that could be RECOVERED from the wreck has been brought down to Bombay and is lying at the Carnac Bunder. The owners of such CARGO are, therefore, requested to sign the average bonds at the Office of the undersigned at Elphinstone Circle, and take DELIVERY of the CARGO without delay, otherwise they will be held responsible for all Godown Rent, Hamallage, &c., incurred in respect thereof.

હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,

i. e. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

Bombay, 29th October, 1895.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.—1895.

OWING to the Course not being FIT the Races advertised for the 9th and 16th November, will now take place on the 16th and 23rd November.

The Entries for the First Day will close on Wednesday, the 13th November, and for the Second Day on Wednesday, the 20th November.

TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

28th October, 1895.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE Firm hitherto conducted in the Name and Style of BALMUCUN and NUSSERWANJI, JEWELLERS, &c., shall henceforth be carried on in the name of B. NUSSERWANJI & CO.

B. NUSSERWANJI & CO.,
Jewellers, &c.

125, Hornby Row, Bombay, 19th October, 1895.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Ten (Rs. 10) per Share, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1895, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 23rd October, 1895, on the production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

JAMNADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1895.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five (Rs. 25), per Share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 26th day of October, 1895, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 23rd October, 1895, on the production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	81,324
Total number of Policies in force.	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India, and Cash Assets equal to about a fourth of the whole of the Indian Funded Debt—a record not equalled by that of any other Company and certain to arrest the attention of every intending insurer.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

ALSO COPAIBA.—Prescribed by Doctors, because, not being made of Gelatine, there is no Stomach disturbance.

Sold by all First Class Chemists in India.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN, AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

1 case cotton velveteen fents.
2 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhootees.
1 bale grey tea-cloth.
2 bales grey jaconets.
1 case coloured prints fents.
1 case white shirtings.
1 case white nainsooks.
1 case printed pilot cloth.

On account of the concerned—

A small invoice of spring alpaca and imitation silk umbrellas.

On account of the underwriters—

2 cases sea-water damaged tin railways.
1 case cotton trouscring.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Head, on account of whoms ever it may concern—

149 bales Bengal cotton, damaged by sea-water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable tcoach-box.
1 bay Arab gelding, aged, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.
1 bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTISTIC STYLE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., the very valuable Oriental style artistic furniture made at the Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda, consisting of large cabinets, devonports, wardrobes, almyras, wall brackets, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, dining tables, rocking chairs, teapoys, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the valuable household furniture of the Right Rev. Dr. L. G. Mylne, Lord Bishop of Bombay, will be continued TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., from Lot No. 305.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Worlee Road, in the bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, next to Sotna Lodge, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best plateglware, rich crockery and glasswares, one victoria with removeable coachbox, another victoria nearly new, one powerful grey Arab horse very fast, aged six years, superior table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Hajee Ismael Joosub Lacca, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jackoria Musjid, on TUESDAY next, the 5th November, and the following days, SALE commencing at 1 p.m., each day, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Hajee Esmael Joosub Lacca, consisting of superior black and dark-blue broad cloth, superior dark-blue and black Venetian coating, and single and double width Scotch coating, single and double width cashmere, stripe flannels, silk stripe woollen serge, single width white, serge, black and colored Italian twill and plain shikar cloth, white cotton corduroy, cotton check, black and coloured calico, blue serge, stripe cotton flannel, gold and silver laces and braid, French canvas, buttons, hooks, and eyes, shirts, collars, neckties, silk braid, felt hats, tweed caps, helmets, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHOLAPORE AND BULDANA, IN THE BERARS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of CHARLES FREDERICK UNGER, and another, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 25th day of May, 1887, and the 30th day of May, 1889, respectively, the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 24 acres or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and buildings thereon, situate and being within the boundaries of the village of Buldana, Purgunnah Doulghat, Zilla Buldana, known as Hobson Sahib's Bungalow, bounded on or towards the North by the Christian Cemetery and the road leading to the bungalow of Nawab Salamoola Khan Sahib, Jagirdhar, Doulghat Khar, on the East and South-east by the road leading to the Government Garden till the said road joins on to the highway running North, and on the West by this highway till it meets the hedge of the compound of the house of Nawabsahib, and from thence along this hedge till it joins on the North on to the road leading to the Nawabsahib's house, which premises are now in the possession of the tenant of the said mortgagees.

LOT NO. 2.

All that building borne on the Return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farriers' forge, in the old Cavalry Lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same, now in the possession of the mortgagees, or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 30, 1895.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK;

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA.	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

"UP TO DATE" STYLES IN GENTLEMENS' HATS.

BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, & HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lupus, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A Book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000 =	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brandt's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	300	200	200	12	140
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	2,500	500	80	1,060
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	63
Hingoll Press Co, Ld	700	200	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khasgatum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	250
n h madpura Cotton G.and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Motcomji	8,125	400	400	Nil	365
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	12	210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,050xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Half yearly 30	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	571	00	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay Uniformed	900	1,000	1,000	35	800xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,560
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	690
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	715
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	710
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	480
Indian Manfg. Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
India Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	690
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Khasgaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	760
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,010 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,385
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vaghjibhunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	360
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750 / 1	100	100	Yearly 15 / 75	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	132
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Iron Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thracher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	115
Tolenheen Co	9,200	23	100	dvd Rs11	274
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G I P R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	2,000
S.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-15	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 28	b.
Pakin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-10	"
Do. do. now	" 27-8	
Australia bar Gold	" 27-11	
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-9	
Sovereigns	" 13-14	
Do, Dracons	" 17-11	
Silver T	" 98	
Do, 1/4	" 98-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Goculdas Cullianjee Barsee Cotton Press Company, 19, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, 19, Church Gate Street, 5 p.m.

Annual Meeting, Bombay Philharmonic Society, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Variety Entertainment, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, in aid of the Convent Building, 6 p.m.

Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, Special General Meeting, 6 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers King Arthur and Rheinfels left the dock yesterday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Vithoba Temple Fair at Mahim, commences to-day, and will continue for five days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

MESSRS. ESSOOFALLY HIPTOOLA, of Abdul Rehman Street, have just issued a complete and well-illustrated catalogue of their clocks, lamps, watches, and American novelties.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Bagamoyo Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Kilwa, Chindi, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3-30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

POONA JEWISH CEMETERY.—Mr. Jacob Elias David Sassoon has contributed the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the building of a compound wall to the New Jewish Burial Ground at Poona. Mr. Silas Sassoon and Mr. Alf. Greenbon were also at the same time pleased to make donations of Rs. 200 and Rs. 20, respectively, for the purpose.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Plantation Songs ..... Ockermann
Reminiscences of Ireland	Godfrey
Valse	Artus Klange ..... Gungle
Selection	Gentleman Joe ..... Slaughter
Valse	Amitie ..... Waldteufel
Polka	Funniosities ..... Clark

A PALITANA OFFICIAL.—A Palitana correspondent writes :—Mr. Chotalal Durgaram Parekh, at present in charge of Karbhari of Palitana, is an inhabitant of Surat, and has never served in any other Native State. He joined the Palitana service direct from college, on a salary of Rs. 120, as tutor. He is an under-graduate, and was at one time in charge of Karbhari of Palitana. He many times resigned and again lately joined the present Thakore's service last February.

A DESERTER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Police Constable Wrafter charged Henry Naah, a private in the East Kent Regiment, at Labore, with deserting his regiment on the 18th August. The accused first went to Karachi, and then came to Bombay. He was arrested by the Constable on suspicion, near the Crawford Markets, on Monday afternoon. The magistrate ordered accused to be made over to the Military authorities.

A MAHOMEDAN BOARDING SCHOOL.—It is satisfactory to notice, says the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, that arrangements are being made for the establishment of a boarding school for Mahomedan boys in Bombay, for which a Mahomedan gentleman has expressed his desire to contribute two lakhs of rupees. Both Shia and Sunee boys will be admitted into the school without any distinction. The donor is anxious that the school should be started at once, and a building will therefore be temporarily rented for the purpose in a short time.

THE NIZAMIAH SCHOLARSHIPS.—The *Monitor* is requested to state that H. H. the Nizam's Government has been pleased to place in the hands of the *Anjuman-i-Islam* of Bombay the sum of Rs. 600 per annum to be utilized in awarding scholarships to poor and deserving Mahomedan students learning at any of the colleges in the Bombay Presidency recognised by the University. Applications for awarding these scholarships should be made to the honorary secretaries of the Anjumani, at their office, in the Anjuman School Building, Hornby Road. He will furnish applicants with all necessary information about the rules and regulations under which the scholarships will be awarded.

RIPON PRINTING PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company which was postponed on Monday, on account of the want of quorum, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat presiding. The directors' report has already been published in these columns. The following resolutions were carried unanimously :—(1) That the report of directors now read and the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account be adopted ; (2) that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4-4-3 be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the company's register on Thursday, the 7th November next, less any interest due by them in respect of calls ; (3) that Messrs. P. S. Kharegat and Chenaji Nursingji, the retiring directors, be re-elected ; (4) that Mr. Kalianraj Shanker Prasad be re-appointed auditor of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75 ; and (5) that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the secretaries, treasurers, agents, and directors for their satisfactory management of the company.

ALL ABOUT MONEY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Kadurbhoy Alibhoy, a Borah, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Sloan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt with a stick to a Borah confectioner, named Abdoo Hussein Lookmanji, residing at Baba Dhaboo Street. Accused used to buy sweetmeats from the complainant's servant, but never paid for them. About 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, the servant met the accused at Erskine Road, near Null Bazaar, and demanded money from him. Accused refused to pay him anything, and an altercation ensued between the parties, when the servant, fearing that accused, who was stronger than him, might cause some bodily injury to him, went for the police, followed by complainant. Seeing this, accused ran after complainant with a stick in his hand saying, "Are you, too, going for the police ?" and gave him a violent blow on the head, inflicting a nasty cut thereon. He attempted to escape, but was arrested by a passer-by, and was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded intoxication, stating that he did not know what happened, and that complainant had a grudge against him. The magistrate sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

AN INGENIOUS DEFENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn charged a Hindu of disreputable character, named Sadoo Raghoo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of copper pots, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5, the property of Mahadeo Luximan, a Hindu mill-hand, residing at Foras Road. On Monday morning, during the absence of complainant, accused entered the house and was making away with some pots which were lying in the front room, when complainant's wife, who was in the cook-room, observed the accused and at once raised an alarm of "thief, thief," on hearing which some neighbours ran towards the house, and arrested the man and gave him in charge of the police. Accused in defence stated that Chundree, complainant's wife, who had been his (accused's) mistress for the last seven years, returned to her husband about two years ago. She had requested him to visit her during the absence of her husband, and accordingly he went to see her on the day in question, but no sooner did he enter her house than she raised a false alarm of robbing, and got him arrested. Inspector Mynn informed the magistrate that accused had been convicted and sent to jail on two previous occasions at the instance of this very woman Chundree. The accused admitted the previous convictions, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Gunpat Sadoo, a Hindu, having no occupation, with four separate counts of thefts of silver ornaments and copper vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 20-8, the property of Sitaram Raghoo, a policeman doing duty at Clerk Road, and three Hindu mill-hands, residing at Haines Road. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the complainant went to his duty at the Clerk Road Chowkey, and having taken off his waistcoat, containing six silver buttons and silver chain, left it on a peg and then went to his post. On being relieved from duty at 9 p.m., complainant returned to the chowkey, but finding his waistcoat missing made inquiries of his comrade, who informed him that he had seen accused knocking about the chowkey. Complainant proceeded to the house of accused, who at once admitted having stolen the articles and pointed out a marwaree's shop where he had pledged the silver buttons for Rs. 4. The police upon enquiries ascertained that during the last two weeks accused had stolen articles belonging to three other complainants while they were at work, and sold them to different marwaris, from whom they were recovered, and the property was identified by their respective owners. The accused admitting the offence was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT.—The Karachi police, on Monday, by mistake arrested an innocent gentleman whose name and description were found to be identical with that of a "wanted" offender. It was stated in the local columns of our yesterday's issue that a Multanee goldsmith absconded from Bombay on Saturday last after having robbed his master, Sundrilal Brijlal, a Multanee jeweller, of gold ornaments and precious stones, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,325, and that Mr. Gell, the acting Commissioner of Police, wired to Delhi, which is the native place of the absconding man, and several other places, for his arrest. In accordance with this telegram, the Karachi police, on Monday, arrested a Shikarpur merchant, whose name and description happened to correspond with the information given in the telegram. He stated that he was a well-known merchant in Shikarpur as well as in Bombay, and that he had been to Bombay to enjoy the last Diwalee festivities, and that he knew nothing about the theft. He also mentioned the name of Mr. Tejbhandas Premundas, a merchant residing in Barbhaya Street, in Bombay, for reference, stating that he was his guest during his short visit to this city. The Karachi police at once sent telegrams of enquiry here. The Bombay police as well as Mr. Tejbhandas wired back to the authorities at Karachi to release the gentleman, as he was not the person wanted. It is a curious coincidence that this Shikarpur gentleman left Bombay for Karachi on the night on which the theft was reported to have been committed.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I fully endorse every word written by your correspondents, "A Burma Policeman" and "David Love." I have merely to add that Mr. Justice Starling's summing up has been illogical and faulty. It has always been considered the business of a judge to weigh the evidence in favour of a prisoner with that pointing against him, leaving it entirely to the jury to decide the guilt or innocence of the accused according to their lights. Few will not admit that this has been totally neglected in Fonseca's case. I do not mean to imply that the judge was in any way prejudiced against the accused. Words tantamount to "I am absolutely convinced that the accused is guilty," falling from a learned judge, are what a jury of laymen will be only too liable to be influenced by, and in spite of evidence and their own opinions to the contrary will be inclined to think as the judge thinks. As to the Surgeon and the Chemical Analyser whether the viscera of the deceased was or was not doctored with strychnia after insertion in the cloth-covered chatty is doubtful, and it is nothing but just that Fonseca should be given the benefit of any doubt there may be.—Yours, &c.,

FAIRPLAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The numerous letters appearing daily in your valuable paper, on behalf of the unfortunate man Fonseca, show that he is well deserving of the merciful consideration at the hands of his Excellency the Governor. Though the jury have been unanimous in their verdict against him, though the learned judge could see nothing wrong in agreeing with this verdict, and though all the leading papers accepted with full approbation the sentence of death passed on him, there are points in the evidence recorded in course of his trial appealing to the sense of justice of the Government, and requiring milder punishment, if not his release altogether. These points have been put forth so well before the public that, I think, it is needless for me to go over them again. The evidence incriminating the accused is what is called circumstantial evidence. It forms a very remarkably consistent story, no doubt, but when we bear in mind how often some very remarkable things happen to occur, connecting individuals with strange events, independently of their will and action, it is not impossible that the unhappy man Fonseca might so far have been a victim of untoward circumstances. Not a tithe of direct evidence has been produced as yet. Both the verdict and the sentence have been based on more hearsay or second-hand information pieced up together by the police energy and detailed to the court by witnesses, not one of whom being, however, an eye-witness to the criminal act of which Fonseca has been found guilty. This being so, we must hold that a human life is too precious a thing to kill it outright on such an evidence. Poor Fonseca might be an innocent man after all : something might turn up proving his innocence. To avoid this contingency of having hanged an innocent man, I trust that his Excellency the Governor will see his way to exercise his merciful prerogative, and if not to release the accused, at least to commute the sentence passed on him to one of transportation for life.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. HUMANITY.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 19th October :—Charles Hutchinson Thompson, Gentleman, of 39, West 27th Street, New York City, in the County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in vapour burners or plumber's torches ; Gilbert Smelt Knott, of 29, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in punkah actuating machines ; George Mitchell, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the County of London, Consulting Engineer, for an improved bottling cock for liquids ; George Mitchell, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the County of London, Consulting Engineer, for an improved container and bottling apparatus for liquids ; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air ; Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for a machine for cleaning simul cotton and other fibres.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Moulvi Mukeem Uddin, resident of Koat Mamraiz, Tehsil Tank, District Dera Ismail Khan (at present resident of Sandila, District Hardoi, Oudh) Zemindar and Arabic Scholar, for triranding corn. (Filed 5th October 1895.) ; Robert H Cave, of Patteryghatta, in the Presidency of Bengal, Indigo planter, for an automatic vat opener. (Filed 21st September 1895.) ; William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like. (Filed 11th October 1895.) ; William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves and other produce. (Filed 11th October 1895).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, in respect of the undermentioned inventions, for the periods shown against each :—James Raper Thame late of 3, Winclers Road, Battersea, in the County of Surrey, now of Two Waters Mill, Boxmoor, in the County of Herts, Engineer, for improvements in barrels, boxes, cases or receptacles or like articles manufactured from paper or like pulp and in the means or apparatus employed in their manufacture. (From 30th October 1895 to 29th October 1895.) ; Thomas Churchman Darby and John Evan Steevenson, Engineers, respectively of Chelmsford, in the County of Essex, and Kings Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, both in England, for improvements in implements for cultivating land. (From 20th November 1895 to 19th November 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, it is notified that the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr W Robert's invention for improvements in storage batteries. (Specification filed 25th July 1891.) ; Col. F. J. Mortimer's invention for protecting bamboos from the attack of insects (Ghoons). (specification filed 18th July 1891.) ; Mr. F. J. Jones' invention for improvements in the production of coke, for foundry and other purposes. (Specification filed 17th July 1891.) ; Mr. A. H. Farquharson's invention for improvements in chain pumps. (Specification filed 14th July 1891.) ; Mr. N. Lazarus' invention for improvements in the construction of frames for spectacles and other eye glasses. (Specification filed 18th July 1891).

A YOUNG lady recently broke off her engagement. I met you in the street the other day, she wrote to her late sweetheart, and my heart did not flutter. I did not have any curious sensation where my heart is supposed to be. I did not blush. And I did not become unconscious of the existence of every one in the street but you. These are the symptoms described by novels. I haven't got them, so I know I am not in love with you.—Good-bye !

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

IN consequence of the late Dongri Street fatality the Standing Committee of the Corporation lately requested the Executive Engineer to submit a report as to what need exists for the amendment of the building bye-laws of the Municipality. The report has now been forwarded by Mr. Snow, who concurs generally in the views expressed by Mr. Murzban, and adds that if proper surveillance of buildings is to be maintained, the staff should be increased or District Surveyors appointed. Mr. Murzban in the course of his report says :—

The alterations and additions necessary in the existing bye-laws may be classed under three heads; I. (1)—Construction. II. (2)—Inspection. III. (3)—Examination of old structure. Under the first head the existing bye-laws are principally deficient in the matter of (a) construction of open buildings ; (b) use of materials ; (c) dimensions of timbers in floors and roofs, &c. ; (d) additions and alterations to existing buildings. (a)—In the existing bye-laws an open building is defined as a shed or other structure consisting of a roof erected on posts without masonry filling between such posts, and no such structure shall be deemed to be the subject of or refered to in any of the following bye-laws save where the expression "open building" is used to denote the same. Under this definition of an "open building" large buildings having upper stories, such as godowns, theatres, &c., the spaces between the posts of which are not filled in with masonry but with corrugated iron and other similar materials, escape from the operation of the bye-laws prescribed for "framed building" or "masonry-walled buildings," simply because there is no "masonry filling in between the posts." It appears to me that buildings of this kind, whether open or closed should be subject to the bye-laws framed for other classes of buildings. (b)—As regards the use of materials, it appears to me that, if possible, the use of teak for posts, girders, joists and other principal parts of roof framing in all new buildings should be made compulsory. My own experience informs me that a large number of collapses have their origin in the use of common or jungle wood which soon becomes rotten when exposed to damp or enveloped in masonry. The scantlings for posts given in the bye-laws are evidently intended for teakwood, but, as this description of material is not specified, there is nothing to prevent builders from using deal wood or any other inferior description of wood. The compulsory use of teakwood might be considered a hardship by some architects and builders, and it would perhaps be advisable, for the present, to restrict this rule to girders and posts only. The rest of the timbers may be of inferior wood. In bye-law 7 it is laid down that, in the erection of a new building, mortar compounded of lime or cement and sand or other suitable anti-rial should be used. It is thought that the definition permits, or at any rate does not distinctly prohibit, the use of mud mortar. I am not sure of this, but it is advisable to make the matter absolutely clear. (c)—The dimensions of girders and joists and of the principal parts of the roof framing should be laid down in the bye-laws. At present the walls and posts are constructed according to bye-laws, but no care is taken in the framings of floors and roofs, which in several cases are built of insufficient scantlings. Again the bye-laws do not at present provide for the minimum bearing of joists and girders on walls. Failure of some of the floors is owing to this omission, and it is advisable to make the necessary provision in the bye-laws. Dimensions of posts in "masonry-walled buildings" are not prescribed in the bye-laws. Posts are sometimes used in such structures to support floors, roofs, and in verandahs, and it would be well to prescribe their dimensions. (d)—The bye-laws should be made applicable to all extensions of and additions to buildings. A man builds a small house acording to the bye-laws. A short time afterwards he make additions to it, sometimes of an extensive character. The bye-laws do not apply to them, and builders construct such works as they like. Similarly, a man keeps the external walls of his building standing while he makes important alterations in the structure itself. The bye-laws do not apply to such cases also, and the good object of assuring the soundness of buildings is thus defeated.

With regard to the second head, namely "Inspection" of buildings, I may state that frequent inspection is necessary in the case of all new buildings which may be under construction. The Divisional Superintendents and the Ward Inspectors are supposed to do this under the existing arrangement. But, owing to the multifarious duties they have to perform, the inspection becomes casual and superficial only. The Ward Inspector may inspect a building once a fortnight, while the Divisional Superintendent occasionally. Such visits are for all practicable purposes useless. However complete the bye-laws may be, they are certain to prove unavailing so long as adequate measures are not wanting to carry out their provisions faithfully in practice. It seems to me, therefore, that either the Municipality should maintain a special establishment for a thorough and systematic inspection and supervision of buildings under construction or house builders should be compelled by law to engage the services of licensed Surveyors who should be held responsible for such inspection inclusive of materials and workmanship in construction. There is yet another method by which a proper inspection might be secured and that is, to introduce the English system of District Surveyors who may be appointed by the Corporation. These Surveyors can be held responsible for a systematic and careful inspection of buildings in their respective districts under a scale of fees to be fixed by the Corporation. In the case of proposed additions and alterations to existing buildings the Municipality should have power to demand that the end of joists and beams buried in masonry or concealed in boxing or in any other manner shall be laid bare and the foundations for inspection and examination exposed ; in the absence of such powers, at present the practice is to permit the construction of additional stories without a sufficient knowledge or information of the condition of the beams, joists and foundations on which the additional burden is proposed to be laid. Perhaps a better plan would be to make it obligatory on the owner of a house, who proposes to make additions or alterations to his property, to submit a certificate from a licensed Surveyor that he has examined the girders, joists, foundations, &c., and that the structure is capable of bearing any additional weight that may be brought to bear on the structural parts by the proposed additions and alterations.

With regard to the examination of old structures, I have to offer the following remarks : It is no doubt essential for the interest of public safety that such structures should be carefully examined with a view to ascertaining their condition. This, however, is almost impracticable even to a small and limited extent without the employment of a large and expensive establishment. Owners of houses are, and must be presumed to be, in possession of all reliable information regarding the condition of their houses, and it seems to me that they alone, and not the Municipality, should be held responsible for accidents. If, however, it is thought advisable that a careful house to house inspection should be made by the Municipality, it would entail on it such a heavy cost as to render it almost prohibitive, not to say anything of the liability for damages to which the Municipality would be constantly exposed. There are about 40,000 houses in the city. Assuming that only one half of this number are such as to require a periodical examination, it would probably take at least 3 days for a Surveyor to examine each carefully. Thus 8 buildings would be inspected in a month (excluding Sundays) or 92, or say at most 100 in a year. On the basis of this computation 200 Surveyors would be required to do the work. Taking on an average a salary of Rs. 200 for each Surveyor (as it is not likely that men capable of doing such responsible work would be had under that salary), a sum of Rs. 4,80,000 per annum, excluding the cost of materials and lascars, would be required to efficiently carry out the examination. But the more serious part of the work is the financial liability which is certain to arise on accidents happening to buildings by reason of the foundations or ends of beams or posts being opened, which it would become absolutely necessary for examination under the contemplated inspection. I do not think that the responsibility for the unsoundness of buildings which now rests on the shoulders of house-owners should be transferred to those of the Municipality with all its heavy consequences. The financial burden would be heavy while the injustice to the general body of rate-payers would be great.

ST. KATHARINE'S, POONA.

THE Sisters of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, in charge of St. Mary's High School, Poona, contemplate opening a new Boarding House in connection with the School for the daughters of Officers and Civilians, who may be prevented by the prevailing rates of exchange from sending their daughters to Europe for their education. The School is to be started in Poona with the hope of eventually establishing it in a Hill Station. The new house will be called called "St. Katharine's." The education given there will be strictly on the principles of the Church of England. Pupils residing at St. Katharine's will attend the High School Classes at St. Mary's School. For meals, recreation, and all purposes but those of actual classwork, St. Katharine's will form, practically, a distinct School, with its own Head Mistress and Assistants and its own social organization. Parents or Guardians, who may desire to enter pupils for St. Katharine's, will be supplied with forms of application and all necessary information, on application to the Sister-in-charge of St. Mary's High School, Poona.

WHEN a schoolmaster entered the temple of learning a few mornings ago, he read on the blackboard the touching legend, "Our teacher is a donkey." The pupils expected there would be a combined cyclone and earthquake, but the philosophic pedagogue contented himself with adding the word "driver" to the legend, and opened the school as usual.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 29TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours pre

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 107 5-16; the price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 30 15-16d., the value of the metal in New York having been unchanged at 67¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars; and Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·23—these being the only financial changes wired by Reuter last evening.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39½s.; sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 36½d. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firmer; and Linseed at 35½ per 416 lbs., same shipment to the same ports, market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged, but American Arrrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-16d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 19-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday a further advance of 1-16 cent was established in the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton, at 8 11-16 cents per lb.; and January Futures were 14 points higher, at 8·64 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales; and the following figures show how the total arrivals, so far, this season compare with those in the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts...	60,000	92,000	63,000
Two days' do.....	107,000	146,000	115,000
Since 1st September...	1,454,000	1,929,000	1,577,000

Here, the Cotton market has been quiet on tone to-day, with a small business passing, while prices have declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 243; and they have contracted for 600 "Fully Good" Bengal, for November delivery at Rs. 190-91; while the Mills have taken 300 bales of ready stuff, say 200 each, of Bengal, at Rs. 186; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 215; and 50 each, of Jalgaum, at Rs. 228; and Dhulia, at Rs. 225½ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have continued in moderate request by Shippers, the tone of the former market having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but no movement in rates has taken place in either.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,236	bales.
Wheat	7,229	cwts.
Linseed	1,350	,,
Gingellyseed	2,408	,,
Castorseed	509	,,
Rice.....	1,574	,,

FREIGHTS are very dull in tone, and we have heard of no fresh transactions of importance to-day; but rates are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7/8d. for three months' sight Credits, 1-32d. higher having been quoted, both ways, for next year. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at our opening quotations; but Calcutta coming firmer, and a very limited enquiry being felt for Bank Bills, rates rose 1-32d., all round, closing very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	1s. 1 13-16d. per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 1 13-16d. ,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 1 27-32d. ,,
Credits	3 Do.	...	1s. 1 29-32d. ,,
Francs	3 Do.	...	1·46¼ ,,

with forward quotations 1s. 1 13-16 to 27-32d. for Bank remittance; and 1s. 1 15-16d. for Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 11-16 for cash and the settlement, and at 108 3-8 for the 2nd December account and declined 1-8 per cent. therefrom, in a weak market, closing quotations, however, showing some recovery at 108 5-8 for Money and the near account, and 108 5-16 for December.

SHARES.—This market has been without life today, the quotations generally are unchanged. The only alterations in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit Mill shares, and of Rs. 10 in *Mofussil Co.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon, 30th instant.

The Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Yaungchang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1895.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	2	...	...	...
Teheran	29	3	47 p.m.	...	21
Suez.....	29	3	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	46	...	1
,, Karachi	...	12	...	1
,, Madras	...	34	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895 on 17·22 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	890	100	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	46	6	1	53
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	7,320	2,584	59	9,963
Total for 16 weeks...	8,720	2,684	69	10,873
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	390	292	1	683
Per mile of Ry do.	23	17	.....	40
Total to corresponding date do.	5,569	3,149	37	8,755

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 227
Do. to date ..... ,, 2,118

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,31,000	4,000	2,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	290	9	477
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	12,91,695	18,24,444	52,172	31,71,281
Total for 16 weeks...	13,76,695	19,58,444	56,172	33,91,281
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,00,914	1,30,544	807	2,32,265
Per mile of Ry do.	219	283	2	504
Total to corresponding date do.	13,30,695	17,63,579	79,977	31,73,251

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 12,265
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,18,030

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART III. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday, November 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOREH—October 29, at Bombay, Rev. Father Nehemiah Goreh, aged 70.—R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—CHARLTON—October 19, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev R T Longford, Chaplain, Percy Underhill Allen, Indian Civil Service, second son of the late Joseph Allen, Esq. of Moreland House, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, to Maud Moyse Fortescue, second surviving daughter of Colonel R Granville Charlton, late 81st Regt. of Weston, Bath, and grand-daughter of William Sacheverell Coke, Esq. J P, D L, of Brookhill Hall, Derbyshire.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1895.

IN a striking article in the current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*, the editor stigmatises the Chitral Blue Book as a collection of documents bowdlerized of inconvenient facts, the publication of which might have offended taste or alarmed the conscience. The documents, suppressed or ignored, are specified, and indications of their contents are given with all necessary fulness. Two important treaties are referred to in the Blue Book as affording the justification for the Chitral expedition, but their terms are not given. By one of them, the old ruler, Aman-ul-Mulk, is alleged to have acknowledged the suzerainty of Kashmir, and therefore of the British Government, but the clauses conveying this are not given. The other, the Durand Treaty, which has never been published, is stated to have handed over "to Afghanistan the whole of the Kafir country up to Chitral." These so called Kafirs, *i.e.*, infidels, have thus been surrendered to their hereditary enemy, the Afghan, to be exterminated or reduced to slavery as may seem good to the Amir. The interesting tribe of white men with fair hair and blue eyes now apparently doomed to destruction is believed to be a remanant of the great race which migrated from the tableland of Central Asia to people Europe and to civilize India. Though surrounded for ten centuries by Mohammedan States, they have kept their own religion, which is believed to have been originally a form of Christianity, and, armed with bows and arrows and a formidable knife, they have until now managed, like the Montenegrins, to defend their mountain fastnesses against their cruel enemies. When Kashmir, some twenty years ago, waged war upon them, Dr. Leitner, who has an unsurpassed knowledge of the countries to the north of the Punjab, called the attention of the Government of India to what was going on, and the Government, greatly to its credit, effectually intervened to prevent the Kashmiris from harrying the Kafirs to death, and reducing their women and children to slavery. This helpless race has, however, a far more formidable enemy in the Afghan, who, armed as he now is with the breech-loading rifle, the gift of our Government, can exterminate the men, and sell the young women in the market-place without let or hindrance. That this is the prospect there are many indications. Without giving too much importance to the Pushtoo song: "While Kafiristan exists, the Pathan cannot sleep in peace; Let Kafiristan be destroyed and made desolate; Go friend, go, bring me a vile Kafir!" there can be no reasonable doubt that the inexcusable levity with which Kafiristan has been made over to the Amir by the Durand Treaty makes the realisation of this pious aspiration for the destruction of the Siahposh Kafirs a comparatively easy talk. It is the clear duty of the Government of India to intervene effectually to rescue the Kafir people from the fate now impending over them.

As Dr. Leitner forcibly says, it could never have been the intention of the late Government, which sanctioned the Durand Treaty, to give up an entire people to rape, plunder and death, and it is the duty of Lord Salisbury not to allow a clause to stand or become operative in a treaty made by predecessors whose whole policy in the Chitral question he so completely reverses. We quite concur with the writer that the Amir Abdul Rahman is a sagacious ruler who would quickly understand the necessity of respecting the susceptibilities of the English people in this matter, to say nothing of Russian susceptibilities, many Russians regarding the Kafirs as specially akin to the Slavs. An appeal to the present Premier and Foreign Minister on this question is the more likely to be effective, seeing that when Secretary of State for India in 1874 Lord Salisbury had his attention drawn by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the "Slave-hunts by the Afghans against the Siahposh Kafirs, supposed to be a colony of three hundred thousand white persons planted in the Hindu Kush mountains by Alexander the Great, and to possess some knowledge of the Christian religion." His Lordship expressed his full sympathy with the desire of the memorialists to put an end to the slave trade and slavery extensively prevailing in the Afghan territories, and he directed the attention of the Government of India to the subject. Every sentiment of humanity urges the renewal of this powerful intervention, an intervention the more incumbent on the British Government now that our responsibility as a nation is engaged by the luckless clause in the Durand Treaty, the existence of which is incidentally disclosed in the Chitral Blue Book. The wisdom of assigning the mountains up to Chitral to the Amir—if wisdom can exist in a matter where humanity has been overlooked—is open to question. It is a stultification of the avowed object of a treaty intended to keep the Afghans' influence out of Chitral. The subjugation of Kafiristan will bring the Afghan troops into the mountains that skirt Chitral. This will be the inevitable result of giving the Amir a free hand with the Kafir tribes, for weapons of precision will make short work of the resistance of the tribes.

If the Government of India at once resolve to mitigate the consequences of the unlucky clause which assigns Kafiristan to the Afghan as a privileged hunting-ground for Kafir heads and Kafir maidens, the mischief may even yet be averted. There is good reason to share the belief held by Dr. Leitner that the Amir would gladly give up the shadow of conquest in Kafiristan for the substance of British support. The breach of the promise formally made to the tribes that there would be no annexation of territory, makes it the more necessary to exercise a paternal and protective influence in the region which has been the theatre of so much misdirected, and it is to be feared highly mischievous, activity in the last few years. We devoutly hope that the prediction, that "just as the Russian victory at Penjdeh brought about a closer Anglo-Afghan alliance, so will the occupation of Chitral lead to a combination of the tribes against us under Russian auspices," may be falsified by events; but no one can say that it is far-fetched or absurd. Such an eventuality has been rendered possible, not to say easy, by the policy of meddle and muddle, which has, at the cost of some three crores, destroyed the independence, and impaired the fighting qualities of the tribes inhabiting the labyrinth of mountains between the Indian frontier and the Pamirs.

THE annual report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act has again made its appearance, and from its columns it is satisfactory to find that offences are growing less year by year. The number of detentions has decreased by nearly 26 per cent. on the year, a fact which is attributed to the greater activity of the examining and appraising staff rather than to greater familiarity with the requirements of the Act. Mr. Campbell, of Bombay, holds the opinion that the requirements of the Act are now more widely known and more generally complied with. The Calcutta Collector says that the requirement of the law in respect of the marking of piece-goods is now more generally complied with, and it is on the confession of Madras that the Viceroy-in-Council bases his remarks on the greater activity of the examining staff, the other two Collectors being unwilling to endorse the implied reflection on the activity of their respective staff in former years. Though the working of the Act is pronounced to have been satisfactory there were close on a thousand cases of detention during the year. An analysis of the figures shows that of the total number of cases in which detention was ordered in 1894-95, 337, or nearly 35 per cent., came under clause (*f*) of sub-section 2 of section 10 of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths; in the previous year such cases were 430 in number, or 33·4 per cent. of the whole. There were 409 cases of counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions against 320 in the preceding year, while the number of cases of non-description or false description of origin coming under clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) of the same section was 210, being less than the number in 1893-94 by 327. Detention was followed by confiscation in only 3 cases against 11 in 1893-94 and 15 in 1892-93. Fines were imposed in 76·33 per cent. of the cases; in a few cases the goods were allowed to be re-shipped without payment of fine; and in the remaining cases the goods were released with a warning. The details of the report under the heading of Bombay are distinctly less interesting than in former years. Traders have found either that honesty is the best policy or have exhausted their ingenuity in the matter of fraud, and nothing more humorous is to be found recorded in the report than the application to goods of descriptive expressions as regards place of manufacture, materials, number, weight and measure. Karachi reports larger imports of goods from Hamburg, Antwerp and Trieste falsely described as of English manufacture. Madras and Calcutta had similar experiences to Bombay, while Burma suffered most of all. Consignments of "Finest Dutch butter" were found to contain forty per cent. of "fats other than butter," and five shipments of matches were fraudulently marked as of Japanese manufacture. The customary summary of the remarkable cases brought to notice by the Collectors contains more indications of deliberate false description than ingenious fraud. Large quantities of wine and liquor were confiscated owing to the application of misleading labels. Two consignments of 120 cases of brandy imported disclosed the fact that the words "made in Germany" on the bottles were so arranged that they might be easily removed, leaving the words "*Jules Pierre and Cie*" conspicuously on the labels, which could only lead to the belief that the brandy was of French manufacture, which it was not. The cases were passed with a warning after the words "made in Germany" were conspicuously stamped on the upper portion of the main label. In yet another instance a firm imported a case containing nine bottles of wines and spirits. The bottles were labelled with the name of a Birmingham firm, leaving it to be implied that they were of English origin as declared by the importer, but the brandies appeared to be of French manufacture from the names of the brands borne on the labels. The port and sherry were also probably of continental origin, and, as the importer had no abkari license to possess or sell, he preferred to surrender the goods, which were ordered to be confiscated. Wherever a clear intention to defraud is discovered it is gratifying to know that the Customs authorities relentlessly confiscate the goods. In one case mentioned a consignment of soap was found on examination to contain samples of different kinds manufactured in Italy. The card-board boxes containing the tablets were correctly labelled "made in Italy," while the cakes themselves were moulded with words ("*Paris*"—in large letters—and "*Empress Toilet Fine Soap*") indicating quite a different origin. The offence being a deliberate attempt at deception, the consignment was ordered to be confiscated and destroyed, and a penalty of Rs. 30 imposed on the importer. In the last case commented upon, a sample case of wines and spirits was imported from Germany. The labels on the bottles were so got up with the names of English, French and other manufacturers as to make it appear that the whisky, brandy, rum, etc., were from Scotland, France, and the West Indies, though they had the words "Made in Germany" on them in such small characters as to be hardly preceptible. As this was held to be clearly intended as a test shipment, and was manifestly calculated to deceive, the consignment was confiscated.

ONE of the most lucrative departments of the public service in this Presidency is that which has charge of the salt and continental customs, and the administration report of the Department for the year ending March 31st last shows that the increase in revenue was in excess of the total expenditure, notwithstanding that the latter went up by over half-a-lakh during the year. The total net revenue was two hundred and thirty-five lakhs as compared with two hundred and fourteen and a-half lakhs in 1893-94. The increase extends to every head of revenue, but is mainly caused by enhanced receipts from the salt duty. The growing prosperity of the people may fairly be regarded as illustrated by the rise in the consumption of this very heavily taxed commodity from 10·63 lbs. per head of the population to 11·25 lbs. It is noteworthy that the consumption in Guzerat is very much lower in proportion to the population than in other parts of the Presidency. Mr. Jenkins, the acting Collector, reproduces from the price current lists published in the *Government Gazette* the wholesale market prices of this commodity in the various districts at different periods of 1893 and 1894, but he does so with all reserve, for from internal evidence he believes that the local officers often content themselves with repeating the last reported figures, without taking the trouble to ascertain afresh the rates actually ruling in the bazaar. He especially mentions the case of Thana, where according to the prices current list the market rate has not changed for over two years. Needless to say there was as usual a very large number of cases of attempted smuggling, and very ingenious devices were resorted to, to ensure concealment. Judging from the high percentage of convictions obtained great care seems to have been taken to enquire into cases before prosecutions were ordered. On the Goa and Damaun frontiers the preventative line has been strengthened and inproved, with the result that smuggling has been checked to the utmost. In reviewing the report Mr. Loch, the Acting Commissioner, points out, however, that the greatest watchfulness is necessary, especially on the Damaun frontier, where large stocks of salt for which no legitimate market exists are accumulating. A complete revision of the arrangements for passing goods at the Railway Custom House at Castle Rock was rendered necessary by the introduction of the new Tariff Act. Most of the traffic handled at the station is through merchandise from or to Bombay and British coast ports, but as it passes through foreign territory it is liable to duty as an importation by land. But the levy of duty would have stopped traffic as effectively as President Kruger's exactions under similar conditions have put an end to traffic over the Orange Free State frontier into the Transvaal. Government therefore exempted from duty all goods passing from one part of British India to another through Portuguese territory, the goods being identified by the issue of covering certificates at Castle Rock. This arrangement involves the examination of all dutiable through goods at Castle Rock, and at first occasioned delays which were greatly resented by the railway authorities, who "were slow to realise the necessities of the case." The consequence was that months elapsed before the most simple and obvious measures for facilitating traffic under new conditions were adopted. However, the arrangement is now working smoothly, and few complaints are received of unnecessary delay.

THE announcement of the betrothal of the Princess Maud of Wales with Prince Karl, of Denmark, will be welcomed, though for some reasons it might be wished that another choice had been made. The betrothed couple are first cousins, the Crown Prince of Denmark being brother of the Princess of Wales. Then the bride is the bridegroom's senior. Her Royal Highness the Princess Maud is the third daughter of the Prince of Wales, and was born on November 26th, 1869; Prince Karl, who is the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, was born on August 3rd, 1872.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie will leave Bombay for Rangoon and Calcutta on Satur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BETROTHAL OF PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The betrothal of the Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, is announced.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Russian Embassy positively denies the *Times'* telegram regarding the Port Arthur Treaty.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY SCANDALS.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

PARIS, Oct. 28.

During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, on the Southern Railway scandals, M. Ribot denied the charges made by the Socialists that the Government was hushing up the affair in order to screen certain Deputies; nevertheless the motion of M. Rouannet for fresh prosecutions was carried by a majority of one hundred. The Cabinet thereupon resigned.

President Faure has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet.

DEFEAT OF M. RIBOT'S MINISTRY.

Oct. 29.

The defeat of the M. Ribot's Ministry was due to a coalition of Socialists and Conservatives.

FURTHER TURKISH OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY KILLED.

HOUSES BURNED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.

The Turks have killed one hundred and fifty Armenians at Baibout in Armenia, and have outraged and mutilated numbers of women.

Many houses were burned by the Turks.

Similar scenes were enacted at Gamushdagh, near Trebizonde.

AFFAIRS IN COREA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.

The *Novoe Vremya*, to-day, states that the King of Corea has chosen another Queen.

The King has assumed the title of Emperor, against which the Powers have protested.

DESPATCH OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER TO THE PACIFIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.

Another cruiser left Odessa, to-day, with a contingent of sailors and a supply of ammunition and war material for the Pacific fleet.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The death is announced of General Hussey Keane.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

Sanction has been given to the movement of the 22nd Punjab Infantry from Dera Ismail Khan to Kohat permanently.

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the abolition of the Kirkee Class for the instruction of Military Works Subordinates, to release the 10th Bengal Lancers.

Sanction has been given to the movement of half Squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry from Bannu to Kohat.

Sanction has been accorded to the despatch of the depot of the 38th Dogras by rail to Nowshera, on arrival of the depot of the 21st Punjab Infantry.

No. C. Company Queen's Own Sappers and Miners leave Bangalore for Secunderabad on the 19th November, arriving at their destination on the 3rd January, 1896.

No. 2 Company march from Secunderabad to Bangalore on the 29th November, arriving at their destination on the 13th January, 1896.

The Government of India have sanctioned reduction of the Native Cavalry Detachment at Sutna.

CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION.

A camp-of-instruction, consisting of the 9th Gurkhas and 39th Garwahls, will be held at Mohanwah Chaur, near Najibabad, during the ensuing cold season.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT MANIPUR.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,10,257, being the cost of constructing a suspension bridge across Manipur river, has been sanctioned.

ADJUTANCY ALLOWANCE.

It is decided that an officer holding the appointment of Adjutant shall be granted additional allowance for one charger included in his staff salary, and separate horse allowance for the second horse, which he is expected to maintain.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT POONA.

POONA, Oct. 29.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst gave a children's fete to the schools of Poona and Kirkee on the volunteer parade-ground, this afternoon. The weather was cloudy, but fortunately it did not interfere with the proceedings. About 1,578 children had assembled.

The following schools were represented:—The Bishop's High School; Taylor High School; Victoria High School; St. Mary's School; St. Joseph's Convent School; St. Vincent's School; Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Artiltery Schools; Ornella's, Pensioners', Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lancashire Regiment, Anglo-Indian girls, Sappers and Miners, and children of the members of the Governor's Band. About fifty tents were requisitioned, including a large one for the visitors and one for the Band. The tents were neatly pitched in a straight line along four sides of the ground, separate accommodation being provided for each school. The arrangements were carefully carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Cocks, steward of the Government House, and Mr. De Souza, Superintendent of Ganeshkhind. The children commenced to arrive shortly after 3-30, and those who had come from long distances were provided with conveyances. Each school marched under their own banners into a quadrangle formed by tents, and then dispersed to romp about, play and enjoy themselves. Lady Sandhurst came just before 4 o'clock, and the youngsters were much pleased to see her Excellency, and several presented bouquets afterwards. The fun commenced by the dancing of bears and monkeys, the snake-charmers, native acrobats and jugglers, besides merry-go-rounds, ride on donkeys and camels, the latter being steered by some sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, who took the place of the children and had quite a merry time of it. At 5 o'clock they formed up according to their schools, and marched into their respective tents, where they sat down to a sumptuous tea. Lady Sandhurst visited all the children, by whom her Excellency was enthusiastically received. Before dispersing each child, big and small, was presented with a souvenir of the occasion, several ladies kindly helping in the distribution of the pile of useful and pretty gifts.

Amongst those present were: Major-General Blundell, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb, General Curteis, Mrs. Humfrey, Colonel Tidy, Captains Heneage, Bond, and Pirrie, Lord Bishop of Bombay, and several others.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 29.

His Excellency the Governor left for Castle Rock, at 8 o'clock, this morning. All the European and Native officials and leading gentlemen were present at the station to see his Excellency off. A guard-of-honour, furnished by the 2nd Madras Infantry, with band and colours, presented arms on his Excellency's arrival at the station, and the usual salute was fired to announce the departure. The train started an hour later than usual.

SERIOUS ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

A report of another serious encounter with dacoits has been received to-day. A police constable of Shapur was brought here dead. Both his hands and feet were first cut off, and, as if this was not sufficient, the dacoits subsequently shot him. One of the ringleaders has been arrested. The whole affair was most shocking.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, Oct. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-16
Bar Silver	30 15-16

THE REVOLT OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 27.

The defence work of the city is now completed, and everything that can contribute to repel an attack has been done. The volunteer force is being drilled every morning and evening in the *campal* of D. Manoel. The barricades are defended day and night by volunteers and superior officers, who take their rounds during the night, and call out the names of the guards doing duty. A hospital has already been established in the Secretariat office "for the wounded" under the direction of Dr. Rocha, and his assistant, Dr. Wolphango Da Silva. The *Boletim Official* publishes a laudatory resolution on the action of the expeditionary force against the rebels at Amona. It states that it has been a pleasing duty of the Government "to manifest publicly the faithful, heroic and valiant manner by which the expeditionary force behaved itself, and hope that all those who take part in the defence of the capital city will display equal valour when the occasion arrives." The names of all the officers and soldiers who took part in the action are published for public recognition.

We are just on the eve of sending an expedition against the deserters, who will be led by the famous Captain Dada Ranes. As he will be the central figure in the coming fight, a cursory sketch of the career of this man may be of interest to your readers. Dada Ranes, who was born in 1840 in Satary, is of brown colour, thinly built, and of proportionate height. He is brave, and is indeed so daring as to despise dangers. A sure shot in hunting wild animals, he takes lively pleasure in the sport. He knows intimately the jungle, dens, and valleys of his native country, and also the nooks and corners of Novas Conquistas. He is an honorary captain of the sepoys, and receives from the State a pension called "acca," which has been guaranteed to him as a reward for services rendered to the Government and to the State from the times of his ancestors. He has often been entrusted with the task of putting down the gangs of dacoits that periodically make their appearance in the Novas Conquistas, and he has invariably succeeded in driving away the robbers with his own sepoys without the assistance of Government troops or police. He is greatly feared by the surrounding population, being dreaded as a descendant of the famous Dipu Ranes. That chieftain carried on a system of banditism for seven years, till in 1854, when the first Viscount of Nova Villa de Ourem was Governor-General, he was pardoned, and had conferred on him the title of honorary captain, to which after his death Dada Ranes, his nephew, succeeded. About three years ago Dada Ranes was charged by the Public Prosecutor, in the District Court of Quepem, with murder of the populace. He maintained that he was invested with powers to kill dacoits when pursuing them, but he had not committed the murders of which he was accused. It was proved that there had been murders, but the charge that Dada Ranes was the author of them could not be sustained, and consequently he was acquitted. The Public Prosecutor appealed against the acquittal to the High Court, which after due consideration confirmed the decision of the Lower Court, and Dada Ranes was set at liberty. While he was in custody his pension was suspended, but as soon as he was set free he claimed payment of the grant. The Government passed orders for paying him the pension from the date of his acquittal, but as regards the arrear, it was thought desirable to defer the claim until the receipt of the budget for 1895-96, which has not yet been received. He would have been paid for the suspended period from contingent expenses had not the present difficulties arisen. Such is the man who says that he is the Lord of Nanuz, and claims taxes from the people of Satary as their lawful ruler.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

We would remind the members of this Society that the annual meeting takes place, this afternoon, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. The Society begins its practices for the new season to-morrow evening, when "Judas Maccabeus" will be taken up. The honorary secretary will be at the Town Hall between 5 and 6-30 p.m., to give copies of the work to performing members, who have not got copies.

During the recent meeting of the British Association at Ipswich, Lieutenant Baden-Powell, Scots Guards, gave an exhibition of his man-carrying kite in Christchurch Park. The weather was by no means favourable for the experiment, the wind being of the lightest description. Nevertheless, after some delay in arranging the apparatus, Lieutenant Baden-Powell easily ascended to a height of over 100ft., the full extent of the rope, amidst the cheers of the company. Several other persons afterwards made an ascent. The apparatus consisted of five large kites extended at varying intervals along the line. Some distant below the last kite a basket car was suspended, a round parachute being fixed just above it, so that in case of accident the fall of the aeronaut would be retarded. By extending more line a much greater altitude might have been attained, but the ascents being for experimental purposes and not for observation on the field of battle, the restricted height stated was regarded as a sufficiently satisfactory test. The experiment was witnessed by Sir Douglas Galton (President, British Association), Lord Kelvin, Generals Sir H. Smyth and Sir Charles Warren, and many others; and we would like very much to know their opinion of the probable value of the invention or application of the power of kite-flying in a military sense.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

According to a North country paper shippers to Calcutta are to be made to pay even higher rates of freight than those hitherto prevailing. The "ring" of British and Continental shipowners, who have a practical monopoly of the trade, have decided upon making such an increase as will, in their opinion, bring their rates up to a "reasonable" figure, and the increased charges, which will be an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. on those now prevailing, will come into force in November next. Home manufacturers are informed, by way of consolation, that Continental traffic will now be placed on an equal footing with British, and that shippers from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp will no longer enjoy the more favourable rates which, have hitherto been accorded to them as compared with exporters from this country. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, although the manufacturers would much prefer to see the differential rates brought into line by a process of levelling down rather than by the proposed levelling up. Continental spinners and manufacturers are no longer their only competitors in the markets of the East; the competition of native mills in India, China, and Japan, says a Manchester paper, bids fair to become still more formidable. The extremely low feights, too, ruling between India and the farther East still further handicap the English textile industries. The disparity between the charges on yarns and fine goods to Bombay, and those on similar goods to Calcutta, by steamers of the same lines, has long afforded a striking example of the value to shippers of an organisation wherewith to combat the steamship companies' "rings." Bombay, as is well known, has such an organisation, in its powerful native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, and Manchester shippers hardly need to be reminded of what that body has succeeded in doing in the way of obtaining low rates of freight for cotton goods. It is clear that until the Calcutta merchants combine in a similar manner they will remain comparatively helpless in the hands of the powerful conference which controls the trade. A meeting of Calcutta shippers was held in Manchester last week to protest against the proposed advance, but so long as they remain disunited the steamship "ring" will, it is believed, turn a deaf ear to their representations.

Sir William Houldsworth has written to the papers, expressing his pleasure at the "clear and straightforward" declaration of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers on the Indian import duties and in favour of bi-metallism. The policy which the leaders of the factory operatives recommend is, he considers, the only practical way of obtaining relief from "these oppressive and unnecessary duties." He wishes to see the masters' associations unanimously adopting the same line, and declares that it is the division of opinion in Lancashire as to the remedy to be applied that is paralysing the hand of the Secretary for India, and rendering it impossible for the Government to do as it would if it were sure of Lancashire's hearty and unanimous support. As the Textile Factory Workers' Council points out, the establishment of a par of exchange between India and Great Britain is the remedy—the only real and complete remedy—for the financial difficulties and deficits of the Indian Government. It was these difficulties and deficits alone, as everyone knows, year by year, not only continued but increasing, without prospect of mitigation, that ultimately forced the hand of the late Secretary for India, and compelled him, in spite of his strong Free-Trade principles, most reluctantly to resort to import duties. Sir William Houldsworth continues: "It has been shown conclusively in the memorial recently presented to Sir Henry Fowler and subsequently sent to Lord George Hamilton that it is impossible to levy Excise duties in India so that they shall completely countervail import duties, and thus effectively prevent the latter from becoming protective. Indeed, in the case of articles other than cotton goods no attempt whatever has been made to render the import duties non-protective. It is to the total abolition of these duties, therefore, that we must look for real justice between the manufacturers of Lancashire and their competitors in India." He admits, however, if these duties are to be abolished, it is obvious that the recurrence of deficits in the Indian Budgets must, as far as possible, be provided against. This can only effectually be done by eliminating from the expenditure side of the Indian accounts the item of "losses by exchange," an item which every Finance Minister in India for the last twenty years has repeatedly shown to be the only serious element disturbing the equilibrium of Indian finance. The remedy which the textile workers now demand, and which they call upon "everyone connected with the cotton trade and with the other industries dependent upon it" to unite with them in pressing for, is, as they rightly say, the remedy which the Indian Government itself, under successive viceroys, has consistently and persistently advocated from the beginning, and which it has urged upon successive home Governments as the only wise and safe policy to be pursued. Sir William therefore considers that the manifesto of the Lancashire operative is something more than a mere trade union circular addressed to the members of a particular association. It deals with a subject of national concern, and demands the immediate and earnest attention of all who, whether as members of Parliament or employers of labour, are in any way connected with the industries of this country. There is no doubt that it is upon the lines of co-operation with India in agitating for currency reform rather than in the direction of seeking special exemption from a general import duty that the true interests of Lancashire lie.

The Board of Trade returns for September show that the improvement in the foreign trade of Great Britain continues. The increase of imports for the month is not large, but it has followed considerable increases in both July and August, though the total for the nine months still shows a falling off to the extent of £662,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1894. But the absence of anything like an abnormal increase of our imports is not altogether an unfavourable feature, except in so far as it is due to a falling off in the imports of raw materials for textile industries, which may suggest that an opportunity of securing cheap supplies of cotton for consumption in a rising market has been to some extent missed. We have been too much accustomed in recent years to increases of imports coinciding with diminished exports and attributable to unhealthy competitive influences. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the import list after that already referred to is the increase in the imports of wheat from India and Russia, with a falling off in the receipts from the United States, Canada, and the Argentine Republic, a change which may perhaps be traceable to the crop and other conditions which are apparently tending to bring about some recovery in grain prices. Certainly for some years past Argentine wheat has been the chief depressing influence in the grain market, and in this connection the decline in the gold premium in Argentina as well as the diminished crop ought not to escape notice. But whatever may be the influences affecting imports for the time being, the decided increase in the declared value of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures is the feature which will just now attract most attention. The only unsatisfactory feature of the returns is the deminution of shipments to British India. There is again an increase for the month of upwards of £1,800,000, and the aggregate increase for the past three months is close upon £6,000,000. The increase for the expired portion of the whole year, the first half of which showed a decrease, is upwards of £5,000,000. The increase during September is again very largely due to increased shipments, especially of woollen and worsted goods, to the United States, the continuance of which is the more noteworthy as the market there for men's woollen goods as distinct from dress goods for ladies' wear, does not appear to be in a very healthy state. The exports of cotton goods to China have also shown a noteworthy expansion, which is not surprising after the termination of a great war and considering the improvement in the silver market and consequently in the exchanges. The shipments to the Central and South American markets, with the conspicuous exception of Brazil, again testify to expanding demand, especially in Argentina, where the improvement in the gold value of the paper currency must again be taken into account.

Some important changes are shown in this week's Bank of England return, but they are mainly attributable to the usual movements of currency at this season of the year, and the distribution of the dividends on Home Government Funds, &c. About £700,000 in coin was taken for home requirements during the week, while some £300,000 went abroad, but against this there was a contraction in the note circulation, so that the reserve was only reduced to the extent of £695,000, and still stands at 31¼ millions. In order to provide the dividends the Government has borrowed largely from the Bank, there being an increase of upwards of a million and a half in the Government securities, but this does not represent the whole amount obtained, as according to the Imperial Revenue Returns for last Saturday the Government had taken deficiency advances to the extent of £2,300,000. The public deposits are less by £1,397,000. Besides this release of money the market also benefited by the distribution of the dividend on Bank stock amounting to fully half a million. During the last day or two yet another attempt has been made to raise the value of money, but so far the effort has resulted in a firmer tone rather than any actual advance. The result of the movements in the Bank Return referred to above has been an addition of no less than 2¾ millions to the "other" deposists, raising the market's supply of cash to the phenomenal total of over 50 millions. Allowing for the fact that some 10 millions of this belongs to the Japanese Government, the total still stands at 40 millions and it is difficult to see how with such resources much success can attend the effort to raise the value of money. There are at present no indications of any important demands for gold coming upon the London market, and, in the absence of such, any sustained upward movement in rates cannot be looked for.

Wednesday was another anxious day for operators in South African Mining and Land shares. A further regular "slump" took place during the earlier hours, but later in the day Paris came to the support of the market and final prices in almost all directions showed a substantial recovery from the worst points touched, though leaving off very generally at a decline. The commencement of the downward movement was due in a word to the fact that the commitments open for the rise in Paris were on too unwieldly a scale, and difficulties being placed in the way of carrying over speculative engagements necessitated selling on the part of those who were unable to obtain the necessary means for continuing bargains. Of course the political apprehensions have been to some extent responsible for the selling of the past day or two, while the action of some of the London banks in fighting shy of discounting paper believed to have been created for the purpose of assisting the speculation in mines has also contributed to the depression. Considering the extent of the rise of the past few months, and particularly the last few weeks, the reaction has not been great, and cannot be regarded as an unmixed evil, as it will undoubtedly tend to a healthier condition of the market.

Very few contracts for new shipping were concluded by Scotch builders last month, not more than four vessels of any importance having been ordered. It is understood that either the increased cost of construction owing to the advanced prices of steel and iron or the uncertain relations between the employers and the workmen have stood in the way of a certain amount of business. There seems to be now a strong probability that the wages questions which have been pending for some time past will soon be peacefully settled. The tonnage launched during September was large, amounting to 39,017 tons in all Scotland, against 33,642 tons in the corresponding month last year and 18,565 tons in 1893. The Scotch total for the nine months ended September 30 reaches 287,083 tons, against 271,056 tons last year, 209,631 tons in 1893, and 319,510 tons in 1892. Of the steamers put into the water last month one of 4,650 and two of 2,026 tons were for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, one of 2,800 tons for the Indo-China Company, one 400ft. long for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and one of 2,700 tons for a Marseilles owner. Another of 800 tons was for the French Cochin-China Messageries Company, and one of 1,700 tons for Austrian owners. The rest, of smaller size, were chiefly for private owners. Several war vessels were launched, one of which, a steel cruiser of 5,600 tons displacement, was for the British Government, and not fewer than six gunboats were for the Spanish Government, probably for service in Cuban waters.

The Manchester Cotton Association has effected arrangements by virtue of which freight space will be found, direct to Manchester, for all cotton exported from New Orleans and Galveston. This arrangement, which has just been completed, can be nothing more than an experiment in the early stages of its working. Before it can become a success, the trade at large must loyally co-operate. Hitherto the chief difficulty in the way of the direct importation of American cotton was that freight could not always be secured to Manchester on a reasonable basis. This obstacle has at lenghth been surmounted, as far as regards Galveston and New Orleans, and shippers will now be able to find accommodation as they require it. One must commend the energy of these Manchester manufacturers, who are determined at least to deserve success. They have had two highly stimulating motives in this latest development of enterprise. They are pecuniarily interested in the prosperity of the Ship Canal, and they are naturally anxious to effect every possible saving on the carriage of the raw material of their business. Profits are now so low on the products of their looms that even the smallest economies are a desideratum; and if, as Mr. O. W. Macara says, they can thus save £6 on every 100 bales, they are justified in making the effort. Liverpool will hardly be expected to look upon this diversion of traffic with indifference. But when the Canal was created a competition to some extent with that port was inevitable. The field of activity is wide enough no doubt for compensation to be sought and found in other directions.

The recent distribution of the profits of the Syndicate which undertook the financing of the gold bonds issued by the United States Government in February last in order to replenish the Treasury's gold reserves, and the dissolution of the Syndicate, are in commercial circles, worthy of notice. The face value of the bonds issued to the Syndicate amounted to $62,315,400. The actual agreement on the part of the Syndicate was to sell the Government 3,500,000 oz. of gold at $17·80441 an ounce and accept in payment the Government Four per Cents. Inasmuch as the gold was really worth $18·60465 an ounce, the difference of a little over 80 cents an ounce amounted in the aggregate to about $2,800,840 an amount which represents the premium paid for the bonds. In other words, the Syndicate paid the Government a trifle over 4·494 per cent. premium, or a total of $65,116,275 in money, for the $62,315,400 of bonds. These facts relate to the original undertaking between Messrs. Rothschilds-Morgan-Pelmont and the Government. Shortly after the contract had been signed the new Syndicate was formed to secure the help of the banks and bankers, who thus became parties to the arrangement. The loan was now offered to the public at 112¼, the new Syndicate becoming the under writers. The whole affair was turned over to this broader Syndicate, and whatever profit has been made out of the arrangement since the original agreement with the Government has been included in the recent distribution to its members. As already stated, the face value of the bonds reached $62,315,400, the premium paid was $2,800,840, and the total cash payments consequently aggregated $65,116,275, showing that the bonds were floated at 104·494, or very nearly 104¼. Up to that point the transaction showed no profit to anyone. The profits accrued with the next step in the proceeding—the sale of the bonds at 112¼. At that figure they must have yielded $69,949,075, and the difference between that total and the $65,116,275 paid for them represents the gross profit realised, which was $4,832,800. From the gross profit there is to be deducted ⅛ of 1 per cent. commission to the management. This commission, if computed on the $65,116,275 gold paid to the Government, would be $488,372, and leave the apparent profits to be divided $4,344,428, equal to 6·672 per cent. on the $65,116,275.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

III.

We have seen that the monetary history of Europe up to the beginning of the present century was characterised by a continual changing of ratios on the part of the several Governments, and in consequence an incessant movement backwards and forwards, now of gold, now of silver. The rulers of those days failed to perceive that when they altered the ratio in order to attract gold, they of necessity lost their silver, and *vice versa*. Then again the goldsmiths when sending one precious metal abroad to purchase the other very naturally melted down or despatched the heaviest coins they could obtain, and in this way it happened that light-weight, clipped, and counterfeit coins invariably remained in circulation whilst all the good, full-weight coins issued from time to time by the Mint regularly disappeared. The cause of the disappearance of all the good money was for long a source of much difficulty to financiers and statesmen; at length Sir Thomas Gresham explained the matter to Elizabeth, and the law has since been called after the "Royal Merchant" who first expounded it. "When two sorts of coin are current of like value by denomination but not intrinsically, that which has the least value will be current and the other as much as possible will be hoarded or exported"—this is the Gresham Law of the currency.

To the operation of this law can be traced the circulation of the very depreciated coins, the inconveniences of which led to the passing of the Act of 1774 (Act IV., Geo. III., c. 42). By this Act the importation of light silver was prohibited and silver itself was declared to be legal tender for any sum over £25 only "according to its value by weight, after the rate of 5/2 per ounce of silver." The Act was renewed several times and finally made perpetual on the 12th July, 1799. Lord Liverpool's idea, at this time, for improving the coinage was to regulate the currency of the gold coin by weight as well as by tale, so that the several pieces should not be legal tender if diminished below a certain weight. The light gold was accordingly called in, and its re-coinage was accomplished mainly in the year 1774; but strange to say, the defective condition of the silver coins, which had caused so much trouble, remained practically unheeded for the next twenty-four years. In 1798 this state of affairs had become so intolerable, that the Mint was for the moment closed to the cheaper metal in order to give time for the framing of such monetary regulations as appeared essential for the protection of the coinage. In the mean time war had been declared against France, and Government in consequence required large remittances of specie to be made to the Continent. A general failure of credit ensued, and there was a run upon all the banks in the Kingdom. These in turn applied for assistance to the Bank of England. Severe restrictions of credit followed, but to no purpose: the Directors were compelled to apply to Parliament, with the result that an order in Council was issued requiring the Bank of England to suspend cash payments. The Bank's notes, however, were freely accepted by the whole community, and were in fact declared to be legal tender, and so the present century opened with but very little gold or silver in England. The legal currency was inconvertible and depreciated paper.

Between the years 1801-1810 the country was put to the greatest inconvenience by the absence of those coins necessary for everyday transactions. Owing to the demand for money on the Continent during the wars, and the operation of the Gresham Law, paper money at first displaced the gold coins and then the silver ones, until at last sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns had all but disappeared from circulation, and business was only made possible in many places by the issue of paper money by private individuals—tradesmen, merchants, and others. These facts are of great importance, as there can be no doubt that they influenced to a great extent the minds of those who were framing the celebrated Bullion report and who were shortly to introduce the new currency laws. The finale of the great war with Napoleon is well known. After the battle of Waterloo confidence was restored, trade improved, gold fell in value on the Continent, and accordingly began to return freely to the Bank of England, until by August, 1817, the bullion in the Bank's vaults amounted to the unprecedented figure of £11,668,266. The question of commencing to redeem the paper money in circulation had for some time been receiving consideration. In 1816 the new law was passed. Its details were so novel, and the results of its operation so unexpected that it will be necessary to endeavour to trace the motives that led to its adoption.

In those days the Money Question was very different from what it is now. The two great difficulties with which financiers of the periods under review had, in their regulation of the currency, to contend were: (1) the serious inconveniences that had continually arisen owing to the wholesale export of the coins of the realm—an export that did not represent a payment on account of purchases of foreign merchandise, but simply an exchange of one metal for the other, possible only because of the dissimilar ratios current at the same time in different parts of Europe; and (2) the depreciation which the coins themselves (both of gold and silver) underwent whilst in circulation, and the apparent impossibility of remedying this depreciation by the issue of new full-weight coins from the Mint. The first Lord Liverpool, as we have seen, proposed that the gold pieces should not be legal tender if diminished below a certain weight. This was a step in the direction of our existing currency laws. The closing of the mints to silver in 1798 was another step. A few years later silver was spoken of as not being legal tender at all above £25—an absolute misreading of the law of 1774 and the subsequent Acts. But much ignorance of currency matters prevailed in those days even amongst those who were advising the Government and should have known better. Thus, although both silver and gold had been the standard metals of England *de facto* and *de jure*, we find Lord Liverpool in his Treatise on the Coins of the Realm using the word "standard" in the sense of the "principal measure of property," that is to say, the chief coin in use. Now we know that during practically the whole of the eighteenth century, owing to the guinea being really worth less than 21 shillings (its legal value) when compared with the rates for silver in Holland and France, all the guineas remained in circulation in England whilst most of the good silver left the country. But this fact was misunderstood. It was thought that the English merchants for some sentimental reason preferred gold to silver, and as the guinea had, owing to the operation of the Gresham Law, been the chief coin in use for the better part of a century, it was spoken of by Lord Liverpool as the standard coin of the realm. The same view was taken by the authors of the Bullion Report of 1810 when the question of redeeming the paper currency was under consideration. The second Earl of Liverpool followed in his father's footsteps, and he it was who practically decided that cash payments should be resumed in gold and that silver should take a secondary place in the currency. To the statesmen of those days the fact that England had used principally gold for so very many years seemed a complete and satisfactory proof of the country's preference for that metal. So far as silver was concerned the report of *the Lords of the Committee of Council appointed to take into consideration the state of the coins of the Kingdom*, that was presented to H. R. H. the Prince Regent on 21st May, 1816, affords the key to the details of the legislation of 1816; and the following extract needs no comment:—"With respect to the silver coins of which an immediate supply appears to be more indispensably necessary for the public convenience, the Committee are of opinion that no alteration should be made either in the standard of fineness or in the denomination of the coins, but they think it will be advisable to diminish the weight of the pieces in order to prevent a recurrence of those inconveniences which have hitherto arisen from the melting of the new and perfect silver coins as soon as they have appeared in circulation, for the purpose of converting them into bullion, in which state they have been generally more valuable than as coin: the Committee are, therefore, of opinion that it should be proposed to Parliament to authorise his Majesty to direct that in all future coinage of silver 66 shillings shall be struck from each pound Troy weight of standard silver instead of 62. . . . In thus stating the number of pieces to be struck from each pound of silver and the amount of the sum to be deducted for brassage and seigniorage, the Committee have to the best of their judgment endeavoured to fix on such a rate as will, on the one hand be sufficiently high to protect the new coins by a small increase of their nominal value from the danger of being melted down and converted into bullion when the market price of silver rises: while, on the other, it will, they trust, not be found so low as to afford any encouragement to the issue of counterfeit coin, if the market price of silver should fall." A few weeks after the presentation of the above report the celebrated Act of 1816 (56, Geo. III., c. 68) became law. The pound of silver was in future to be cut into 66 shillings instead of 62, whilst the sovereign was declared to be 123¼ grains of standard gold containing 113 grains of pure gold. Clause XI. of the Statute runs:—"And whereas at various times heretofore the coins of this realm of gold and silver have been usually a legal tender for payments to any amount, and great inconvenience has arisen from both these precious metals being concurrently the standard measure of value and equivalent of property, it is expedient that the gold coin made according to the indentures of the Mint should henceforth be the sole standard measure of value and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount, and that the silver coin should be a legal tender to a limited amount only for the facility of exchange and commerce." . . . The Act therefore prescribes the limit for the legal tender of silver to be 40 shillings.

And in this way the revolution occurred. Although practically the whole world were using both gold and silver linked together by a legal ratio, England decided on the grounds above set forth to try a novel experiment,—to adopt gold as the sole legal tender with silver rated to it at such a high value as to preclude all possibility of the silver coinage again disappearing. The legal weight of the sovereign was declared to be 5 dwts. 3 171-623 grains, and all sovereigns that fell below 5 dwts. 2¢ grains ceased to be legal tender. Thus, not only were all the difficulties that beset the statesmen of former times overcome, but the English merchants' apparent preference for gold was also gratified. As far as could be seen at the moment the new system appeared to be in every way perfect. It was made law by an Englishman for the English people, and there can be no doubt that it would have required more than human powers of prescience to have foreseen the result of the application of the system to the currencies of the whole world: moreover, it was not then contemplated that any other nation would follow England's example. So far as England alone was concerned, the law of 1816 laid down the principles of the soundest currency system the world had yet seen.

Karachi. M. De P. WEBB.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 28.

His Excellency the Governor was astir early this morning. He visited the People's Girls' School, and the Marathi Vernacular Boys' School, and was delighted at the training imparted to the students. At 9 a.m. he received the Municipal address at the Sardars' School. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Ebden, Commissioner, Southern Division; Mr. Woodward, Collector of Belgaum; Mr. Mawson, Executive Engineer; Mr. Palliser, Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; Mr. Holland, Police Superintendent; Mr. Swift, Assistant Collector; Mr. Hoogwarf, of the Educational Department; Surgeon-Major Greany; Abba Saheb Akharnis; Sir Desai of Wanthmuri; Sir Desai of Jamboti; Sir Desai of Sangi; Sir Desai of Tulloor; Sir Desai of Hera; Rao Saheb Bhate; Rao Bahadur Ramchunder Bapuji; Mr. V. K. Natuz, pleader; Dr. C. P. Boyce; Rao Saheba Saman, Kamphapur, Athatrao Desai, Chitgupti, Khote, Chhatre, etc. The Governor was conducted to a raised dais by the Vice-President of the Municipality. Rao Bahadur Ramchunder Bapuji then read the address, which I have already sent you.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who was received with cheers, in replying to the address, said:—

Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you, Mr. President, and the members of the Municipality for the address which has just been read, and for the kind terms in which you give expression to your thoughts. A cordial welcome such as you give me is a pleasant addition to the tour of a Governor which in itself is a very great pleasure. I have since my arrival, looked forward to opportunities for seeing what I can of the districts, of becoming acquainted with the officers, of seeing for myself how Municipalities work, how they progress in education, and other matters which are committed to their charge, and also of making the acquaintance of the men in the various communities who lead public opinion, and generally to know as much as I can of the requirements of the various localities in the Presidency of which I have the honour to be Governor. In the forefront of your address you state this town enjoys complete exemption from social disturbance. I am glad to say that you are not singular in this respect; in fact, the reverse is the exception, but while this is so, the fact that you can so inform me is nevertheless a matter of satisfaction. I am also very glad to hear that you bear witness to the sympathetic attitude of the local Government officers. I should be sorry to be informed that the opposite was the case. I think there are many directions in which local officers can assist local bodies by their advise and the results of their experience. Unless the attitude and feeling is such as you describe, their experience is thrown away, advice falls on unwilling ears, and the feeling instead of being sympathetic and helpful becomes one of apathy, if not of tension and irritation. This would be highly detrimental to the interests of all concerned. The state of feeling you described is of a happy experience in the past, and there is reason for no less happy augery in the future, and that this is the case is no less a matter of congratulation to the officers concerned than to the Municipality and those you represent. Your Municipality is by no means in its childhood. You have had local Self-Government since 1851. Your institution has grown into manhood, and, from what you say in the address, I hope vigorous and energetic manhood it is. I am happy to observe what you say about your schools, which I have visited, not less for girls than for boys. The numbers attending appear satisfactory, and with increasing population I shall hope to see further increase, for on the advantages of education I cannot lay too much stress. It is a subject I often have to refer to, and it is extremely interesting to me to note the advances made by the various places I visit. You may depend upon it that in these towns the money spent in primary education is well spent. I concur with you in the recognition you express for the assistance you receive from the London Mission Society schools. I also notice your satisfactory reference to the High Schools. Of course in the case of Municipalities, as with individuals, it is not always easy to make both ends meet. You see daily so much that could be done, improvements that could be made, and various directions in which money could with advantage to the public be laid out. There is only one difficulty—I admit it is a hard one to get over—and that is, that the money is not forthcoming, and possibly an extensive system of drainage is now beyond your means. I am prompted to allude to this by your reference to conservancy, and I would throw out this suggestion whether you are quite sure that in your conservancy you really do get value for your money, and whether improved supervision might not possibly—and I expect it probably would—show that more work and better work is to be got for the money than is at present obtained. I think all will agree that the most careful supervision by an experienced overseer is most necessary to prevent waste of time, energy, and money. Passing on to the next subject in the address you mention the fine of Rs. 5,000 per acre for land appropriated to other than agricultural purposes. I am fully alive to the dangers of overcrowding and the evils that ensue from it. I do not see that you make a special grievance, but if it is so considered, I would ask whether the grievance is not more imaginary than real. I understand that on the land the maximum fine has never been imposed. The matter is within the responsibility of the Collector, who is to judge of each case on its merits, and is empowered to reduce the amount as he thinks fit. You refer to the depredations of the Berads. The Government have reinforced the police, and I have every hope that the measures taken and the activity of the police force will rid the neighbourhood of the depredations and violence of this feudatory tribe. I have but to acknowledge with the utmost satisfaction the sentiments of loyalty you express to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to those remarks I will only add the pleasure it has given me to come to this district to see the country which is in itself beautiful, and to observe the prosperity which is apparent this season, and to express a hope that the results will be fully as good as the prospects now su

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SYNDICATE has been formed in Calcutta for the purpose of digging up sixty lakhs worth of treasure in the Unao district of Oudh. A similar search at Allahabad in 1888 proved a lamentable failure.

EXTENSIVE settlement operations are to be carried out in Bhurtpore and Ulwar. The services of Mr. Elliott Colvin, of the Bengal Civil Service, have been applied for.

MISS HAMILTON, the Amir's physician, together with her assistant, Mrs. Daly, and Mrs. Clemence, are at present staying in Lahore for a few days before proceeding via Peshawar to Kabul.

A SUIT has been instituted in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Rajshahi by Raja Jogendra Nath Roy of Nattore against Mr. J. C. Price, formerly Magistrate of Rajshahi, to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages on account of illegal and malicious arrest and trespass.

THE following changes are reported in the direction and management of the Agra Bank:—Mr. W. L. Watson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, resigns his seat, and Mr. J. Hutton, Chief Manager, succeeds him, Mr. J. W. Guonbrough filling the post of Chief Manager.

THE inquiry as to the deaths of the persons who lost their lives in the fire on the steamer Iona was concluded at Lime-house on October 3rd. The Coroner having summed up, the jury, after nearly two hours' deliberation, found a verdict of "Death by misadventure from suffocation and fire," and added a rider expressing an opinion that the fire originated in the lamp-room, and that there was error of judgment on the part of the captain and certain of the officers. They also asked the Board of Trade to insist on a separate means of egress, as well as of ingress, to sleeping cabins, and to require all lamp-rooms to be constructed of fire-proof material and placed on deck, as far from the sleeping accommodation as possible.

SIR West and Lady Ridgeway and party went to Port Erin recently and upon returning to Douglas, were met at the station by their carriage and pair. Driving along Athol-street, the spring of the carriage suddenly broke, and the shaft smashed, landing the party in an awkward predicament. Superintendent Boyd arrived on the scene, and the party, considerably alarmed, though not injured, were transferred to another carriage and driven off to Government House.

THE Queen will (says the *World*) probably visit Sheffield next year, in order to open the new Town Hall, which is being built at a cost of £100,000. If the Queen does go to Sheffield, her visit will take place towards the end of May, when on her way from Windsor to Balmoral. The arrangements would be very much the same as when the Queen visited Manchester last year, and her Majesty would arrive at Sheffield in the afternoon, and then proceed in the evening on her journey to Scotland.

A STRANGE remedy against the incursions of gipsies over the border has been discovered by a gendarme in the Silesian county town of Pless. Recently, when the gipsies denied they had come from Prussian territory, the gendarme determined not to be deceived again, and so caused the hair of the nineteen heads belonging to the band—men and women—to be cropped. They submitted like lambs. When the barber's work was finished, they shuffled off, vowing they would give that district a wide margin in future.

REFERRING to the crisis in Constantinople and the appointment of Kiamil Pasha as Grand Vizier in place of Said Pasha, the *Times* remarks:—The new Grand Vizier has already, in the course of a long official career, given repeated proofs that he possesses in a much higher degree than most of his fellow countrymen the qualities of real statesmanship. He is reputed to entertain very friendly feelings towards England. But, satisfactory as that may be from our English point of view, it is not for that reason that we hail with satisfaction his return to office; but because we believe him to realise more clearly than most Pashas that, if Turkey is to maintain her claim to a place in the comity of civilised nations, she must, in ruling her subject races, herself conform to the principles which govern civilised nations. Neither England nor France nor Russia must be suspected of pursuing any selfish purpose, in insisting that measures shall be taken to prevent any future recurrence of such outrages upon our common humanity as were taking place this time last year in one of the provinces of the Turkish Empire. We have reason to hope that Kiamil Pasha's influence will be exercised in this direction upon the mind of his Imperial master, and that is ample reason for cordially welcoming the announcement that he has been called once more to the highest office in the Ottoman Empire. At the same time, we are quite aware that that office no longer carries the power with which it was formerly invested. . . . Whether the titular Grand Vizier be Said or Kiamil, the Sultan will undoubtedly remain the real Grand Vizier. But, for the discharge of even the more restricted functions which nowadays attach to the Grand Vizierate, the Sultan naturally selects from time to time the man whom he looks upon as best qualified to carry out the views which inform his policy. If, therefore, he has chosen at the present critical juncture a man of broad views and conciliatory temper, one may, without too much optimism, assume that his Majesty himself has been brought by the events of the last few days to a more intelligent and liberal frame of mind.

MAJOR G. E. W. MALET, late R.H.A., so well known in connection with the Royal Military Exhibition of a few years ago, has worked out a most comprehensive scheme for the insurance against fire of regimental and personal property. The necessity of sending up policies for endorsement on every change of quarters has hitherto exercised a deterrent influence on fire insurance in the Service, with the result that in cases of fire heavy loss has been entailed on those who, in civil life, would no doubt have protected their interests by insuring their property. By giving insurers in the Army a policy covering their property at any garrison, or camp, or town in the United Kingdom at a low rate of premium, at least one company, the Manchester, offers to military men the same facilities for insurance as civilians possess.

THE officers of the Spanish army and navy appear to consider themselves above criticism. It is not so long since a body of military officers made an attack upon the editorial staff and premises of a Madrid journal which had ventured to remark upon the condition of the army. It has subsequently been announced that all the naval and military officers resident in Madrid drew lots recently for the selection of a representative to demand satisfaction from the author of an article on the Spanish navy published in one of the Madrid newspapers. The writer of the offending article being at the time at Oviedo, the officer elected left for that city accompanied by two colleagues.

MADAME RATTAZZI DE RUTE, a cousin of the Emperor Nepoleon III., has, it is stated, had a run of ill-luck with her jewellery. Five years ago her cook went abroad carrying with him several thousand pounds' worth of diamonds and pearls belonging to her. She has recently been victimised for the second time. Madame de Rute, who was present at the International Press Congress of Bordeaux as editor of the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale*, lives in a handsome suite of rooms in the Boulevard Poissonniere, formerly occupied by Madame Adam. She was in the habit of giving her jewels to a jeweller to clean and repair from time to time. Some time since she transferred her custom to a man named Albert Satis, who keeps a small shop on the Boulevard for the sale of imitation jewellery. Shortly afterwards information was conveyed to the police commissary of the district that four rows of pearls had been taken out of one of Madame de Rute's necklaces, which had been left with Satis, and imitation beads put in their place. The necklace was worth £1,200. The fraud was most cleverly done, and a jeweller alone was able to prove it. Satis eventually gave himself up and admitted having stolen Madame de Rute's pearls and other jewellery besides.

THE *Standard*, commenting on the Revenue Returns for the quarter ending September 29th, thinks the improvement in the income-tax may be attributed to the arrears of the additional penny, but that shown by the Post Office and Telegraph services—which has been progressive for the six months, and now aggregates £260,000—is a sure indication of improved trade, quite as trustworthy as the income from Stamps and drink, although not so large. As for the extraordinary improvement in Stamps, it is, of course, not a thing to be looked upon as permanent, so far as it is not the product of the new Death Duties, if even then. But it will probably last long enough to permit the present Government to rejoice in a surplus next April such as no Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to dispose of since Mr. Goschen found the means to give £7,000,000 odd to Local Authorities and to make primary education free. And, discounting all the wealth poured into the Treasury by the Company promoter and by the Stock Exchange speculator, there is enough real improvement in the Revenue left to prove to us that the business of the country is creeping out of its prolonged lethargy and depression. In doing so, it but follows the natural law of industrial progress. The more nations develop their productive power the more they have to sell and the necessary of each producer to dispose of his goods—to barter them against the out put of other producers—forces an extension of business in course of time, notwithstanding hostile tariffs, falling prices, and every other hindrance. Give the world continued peace, and business must revive and expend between nation and nation, come of doctrinaires and monopolists what may. Business is reviving now, moderately, quietly, with solidity, and the result of its improvement is a flourishing National Exchequer, and the prospect of an unusual surplus.

PRACTICALLY all the wood used in making spools for thread in this country and Great Britain is cut in Maine forests, but so great is the amount of lumber required each year for the making of these seemingly insignificant articles that Maine will not be able to supply the raw material much longer. The spools are made of birch wood, and the birch of the Maine forests is the best for the purpose. More than two million feet of lumber is shipped to Scotland every year for the use of the great thread manufactories there, and almost as much is supplied to domestic manufacturers. The business began in Maine twenty-five years ago, and land that was cut over at that time is now well covered with young trees, but not for twenty-five years more will this timber be fit to cut.

A REPORT has lately been going the round of London that Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert was engaged to be married to Mr. Hirsch. The lady in question has given an emphatic denial to the statement, but admitted that during the last two years she had been on very good terms with Mr. Hirsch. "Thanks to his good counsel," she added, "I have made 150,000 francs in gold mine speculation. The million francs which I possess, however, have been made solely by my own exertions, and I am still able to earn 700 francs a night."

TWO Parisians, accompanied by the wife of one of them intend (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) to try to go round the world with a big wheel barrow. They start from the Place de la Concorde, on October 6, and each will take a turn at the machine *en route*. They first wheel to Switzerland, then to Italy, Turkey, Persia, and China—that is to say, if nothing unusual happens to prevent them from covering all this extensive ground. At Canton they embark for San Francisco, and, after having wheeled their barrow as far as Buenes Ayres, will there take passage on board a liner for Havre.

AN illustrated biography of Mrs. Keeley and her family will shortly be published by Messrs. Bentley and Son, under the title of "The Keeleys; on the Stage and at Home." The author is Mr. Walter Goodman, the Hon. Sec. of the Keeley Commemoration Committee, and the illustrations will include photogravures from his portraits of Mrs. Keeley and Mrs. Stirling (Lady Gregory).

THOUGH the statement of Mr. Notovitch, the Russian traveller, that he saw the MS. of a life of Christ in the Lamasery of Hemis, in Tibet, is believed to be fiction, it has served to draw attention to an out-of-the-way place. Mr. William Simpson, who visited the Lamasery many years ago, writes in the *Illustrated London News* that it "is situated on the left bank of the Indus, about twenty miles above Leh, and it is a place of note among the monasteries of Tibet. The most striking thing that I noticed was a long row of praying-wheels, or cylinders—for they are like barrels—in the courtyard of the place, so arranged that the monks, or anyone passing, could turn each with the hand while walking along. Two nights before my visit to Hemis, at Ghia, there was a praying-barrel turned by a water wheel, making a clicking sound at each turn which I could hear when I chanced to wake during the night, for my tent had been pitched within a few yards of it. In some of the monasteries there are very large ones, which the monks turn by means of a crank. There are small ones made of brass which the monks can carry in the hand and whirl as they walk or while conversing. In some parts of Tibet these barrels are turned by windmills. It was a form of these curious wheels, or barrels, that Carlyle Christened "The Rotatory Calabash." Their real character is now understood, but it would require a long article to give a full explanation; it may be sufficient here to say that the intention of their use is connected with "praise" rather than with "prayer."

AT Meran a Committee has been formed with the object of erecting a colossal Memorial to Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese National hero. The Memorial is to crown the heights of the Kuchelberg, whence the eye can take in at a glance the grandeur of the scenery of the Tyrolese Alps. The sculptors, Professor Hermann Klotz and Emanuel Pendl, are at present at Meran, and busy with the exhibition of their model. The model is in a room in the National School building in that city. A very pretty arrangement in plaster of moss and stone in imitation of the Kuchelberg Mountains is laid out in the schoolroom, with the memorial raised on high. The surrounding heights of the Tyrol and Schonna are painted on canvas by the Painter Ferstl; a black marble plateau forms the base of the structure; the four sides of the Monument contain battle scenes of the War of Freedom, and above is seen the colossal statue of Andreas Hofer, who stands erect, bare-headed, waving aloft the standard in the fight "for God, for Kaiser, and the Fatherland!"

THE new Dean of Canterbury's book "Gathering Clouds," is about to be published by Messrs Longmans and Co. It is a tale of the time of the golden-mouthed doctor, St. Chrysostom, and will be found to contain much of the local colour which Dean Farrar has gathered in his Eastern tours, which tours, by the way, he is to continue this winter, in a journey to Palestine. Mr. Edwin Lester Arnold, author of "Phra the Phœnician," has written for the same publishers a new work, "The story of Ulla."—Messrs. Longmans have also in the press Mr. Wishaw's "The Romance of the Woods," being a reprint of articles and sketches, including "On a Russian Moor," "A Finland Paradise," "Ducs in Ladoga," "Folk Lore of the Moujik," &c.

MR. FISHER UNWIN'S new venture "Cosmopolis"—the "idea" of which, at any rate, is so worthy of encouragement, and, we hope, so promising—will resemble in printing, and in its yellow paper cover, the "Revue de Paris," now more than half-way through its second year. It will, however, with its 300 pages, be much larger than "The Revue," larger than any existing monthly periodical. The articles in French will fill a hundred pages, and those in English and German the same space respectively. "Cosmopolis" will be published simultaneously in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD AND SONS have in hand a new work by Dr Robert Munro, whose investigations into the subject of Lake Dwellings in Scotland and on the Continent are well known. His new book is to be on Prehistoric Scotland. It will contain a large number of illustrations.

MR. EDGAR PICKERING is following in Mr. Conan Doyle's footsteps. He has written and adventure story under the title of "After Sedgemoor; being the History and Adventures of Clement Noel in the days of King James the Second." The book, illustrated by Mr. H. S. Vedder, will be published next week by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

THE NEW HOUSE CONNECTIONS: AN EXPERIMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received a further letter on the above matter from my correspondent, the Parsee mill manager, and as in this letter he brings forward two points which are deserving of consideration, I beg that you will be so good as to publish it.

His first point when put into technical language is, that "the gully traps smell because the gas in the street sewer is forced past the running syphon trap and the gully traps into the gully."

As to this I remark, that it is certain that syphon traps do allow the passage of foul gas past the water seal into the sink-pipe. This was abundantly proved during the investigations of the House-Connections Committee, and there was much discussion on the point. Some years ago Mr. Farrow, the secretary to the Corporation, showed me in his own office that every time he opened the water tap to wash out the porcelain urinal, there was a bubbling up of the foul gas collected in the discharge pipe near the syphon trap, thus proving that this trap was useless.

As to my correspondent's second point, I would remark that pipes from privies will never work properly so long as our Municipal executive insist upon similar pipes being fixed in the gullies to receive the dirty water from the sinks, for the sand, earth, and ashes in the sinks must inevitably choke the privy pipes partially or in greater part, and so prevent the night-soil from flowing away properly. It thus follows that, under our present half-and-half system, what ought to be the duty of the halalkhores is, by my correspondent, rightly made a ground of offence and complaint against them.

But if gully piping were given up by our executive we should at one stroke be relieved of the objectionable sight of halalkhores carrying offensive baskets on their heads, and publicly emptying these offensive baskets, in the streets into similarly offensive carts. In fact, baskets and carts would be done away with altogether. If gully piping were given up (and Dr. Weir is fighting his hardest to force its abolition), the Health Department would at once train their halalkhores to get rid of this night-soil by putting it into privy pipes in a clean and healthy fashion, and thus the one objectionable thing, the public exhibition of halalkhore baskets and carts, which more than any thing else differentiates Bombay, the gate of India, from Western cities, would be safely and efficiently done away with.

A third point I might also briefly allude to. When the House-Connections Committee made their inspections in the Sonapur district, they found that, in the majority of instances, the wall syphon traps were choked and useless. But if gully piping is given up, wall syphon traps will no longer be needed, and the complicated arrangement shown in the official pamphlet of iron double bends, ventilating pipe, and sink trap against which Dr. Weir so strongly protests can be knocked on the head to our great relief.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. DAVID GOSTLING.

Bombay, 28th October, 1895.

David Gostling, Esq., Bombay,

Dear Sir,—The sort of arrangement you recommend in to-day's "Times of India" regarding house-connections exists in my own house at Grant Road, and there is not a word of complaint against such arrangement. But the pipe connections and gully traps which exist in the other house belonging to my master are a nuisance. The reason (besides what you state) is this:—The foul odours which must exist in the street sewer are carried into the house by means of pipe connections, in the same way as water is carried into the house from the reservoir on the hill by means of pipe connections, but the difference is this, that while water brings health and comfort, the foul gas brings sorrow and sickness.

There is also another advantage in adopting the sort of connection which you recommend. In open paved gullies, the halalkhores from fear of being detected, would not dare to empty the night-soil from the privies which they are sent to clean out, but where pipe connections and gully traps are laid, these pipes just behind the privies are a temptation to the halalkhores to empty the night-soil into them from which the stuff immediately runs into the pipe connection with the assistance of the water used for washing the privies.—I am, &c.

NOT "ACCURATELY CORRECT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Re yesterday's meeting I regret I have reason to find fault with the report appearing in your to-day's issue, which is not accurately correct as far as I am concerned.

While I referred to the correspondent "Civis," who appeared in last Saturday's issue of your contemporary, Mr. Chairman wished me to better avoid it.

I at once bowed to the Chairman more as a matter of courtesy than anything else.

The correspondence in question did refer to this meeting, and I therefore do not see how I was wrong in dealing with it.

While I proceeded to refer to Mr. Framji Petit's benevolent offer of Rs. 18,000 (eighteen thousand rupees) to the Bombay Government with a view to continue Dr. Bahdurji's services in conjunction with the Petit Laboratory for a further period of three years, Mrs. N. M. Wadia, C.E., had the audacity to stand up, while I was in possession of the meeting, with a view to teach the Chairman his duty, who asked him to sit down.

I emphatically state that this is a fact.

I wish your reporter had taken a note of this, instead of giving out what is not accurately correct.

I now leave the public to judge whether the above referred matters can be styled as either extraneous or personal ones.—Yours, &c.,

MERWANJI FRAMJI GHADIALLY.

H.M.S. PEACOCK IN A TYPHOON.

THE gunboat Peacock arrived in Honkong on Saturday (28th ultimo) after encountering an exceptionally severe typhoon, which resulted in the vessel meeting with much damage. She left Amoy for Anping on Monday and arrived there on Wednesday morning, the voyage being rather a rough one. In the afternoon the barometer fell very low and there was every indication of a coming typhoon, so the Peacock left the port to escape it. At six o'clock the wind blew with considerable force, and as the centre was approaching Captain Laxton decided to hurry away to the south-west. At night the wind increased in force, the sea became rougher, the hatches were battened down, and every preparation made to contend with a heavy storm. The boat was tossed about like a log of wood, but she behaved admirably and wave after wave dashed with terrible force over the whole vessel. Most of the water ran out again through the wash ports, but time after time it broke into the engine room, and great fears were entertained that the fires would be extinguished; indeed if the water had risen another foot this calamity would have happened. The store room was deluged; the ward room was three feet deep in water; the sailing sheets were torn into shreds; the main gaff was blown down on to the deck; the gun flap on the port side was smashed; the whaler and then the officers' private skiff were carried away; at times the quarter deck was almost flush with water; the steam launch was swept from her hangings and fell on the funnel guy, sustaining damage to her bottom; the binnacle compass was washed down, and then to complete this list of events all the lights were extinguished. For twenty minutes it was impossible to see the compass on the bridge for want of light, and the only place where the lamps could be re-lighted was the armour room. It may well be imagined what an anxious time every man passed through, but the crew maintained a cool attitude, which is characteristic of the British seaman. The boat was in the storm for twelve hours altogether, and there were moments when there was every likelihood of the vessel succumbing to the fierce elements. When she arrived in harbour she was in a state of topsy-turvydom. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage, and the men themselves had many of their personal effects completely spoiled. Rust was everywhere; hinges and locks had been wrenched away; the table in the ward room broke from its fastening and was turned upside down; in fact, there was scarcely anything on the ship that had escaped the fury of the storm. The experience was one which the officers and men will never forget, and they have good cause to be thankful that they reached Hongkong in safety. It is really extraordinary that not a single man was injured.

COLONEL SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, Inspector of the Constabulary of the Gold Coast, has been summoned by telegraph for the purpose of conferring with the War Office on the subject of the necessary preparations for a military expedition to Ashanti should war with that State prove unfortunately inevitable. Sir Francis is expected in London about the 20th instant. The King of Coomassie is alleged to have violated certain treaty engagements with Great Britain by continuance of the practice of human sacrifices, also by hampering trade and attacking certain neighbouring tribes which are under British protection. There are other causes of complaint, one of which is the difficulty he has placed in the way of realising the desire of the British Government to appoint a British Resident at Coomassie. It will be remembered that several native envoys from Ashanti recently arrived in London with a commission from their King to negotiate direct with the British Government, but they have been advised to make any further communications through the Governor of the Gold Coast.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Looseness, Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm, and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co.,

FLORA ANNIE STEEL AND HER LIFE WORK.

MRS FLORA ANNIE STEEL, declares "D.S." writing in the "Queen," stands with Mr Rudyard Kipling at the very head of Anglo-Indian novelists. But she is not only a famous writer about India—in the whole Punjab there is probably no one so well known among the natives, which is both natural and deserved, because she had identified herself with the purely secular side of female education. She began work nearly twenty-five years ago in a sub-district in her husband's charge. She had English classes for girls, combined with elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic. This was then almost unknown in the Punjab. The school flourished. When the Prince of Wales visited Lahore she and her girl made all the embroideries for his rooms. She says with a smile that, by the light of riper taste, she fears they were terribly accidental. She began to write on educational matters and had rather a big finger in demolishing a school which, reconstructed, is now the best girls' school in the province. She then wrote, by request, the second and third readers, and part of the fourth reader for Government Schools. They are still in use both in the boys' and girls' schools, and many hundreds of thousands of copies must have been sold. She illustrated the second and third books, Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, having illustrated the first. That was the first literary work she did. I am lucky enough to be able to give a couple of specimens of these quaint and spirited illustrations. Unfortunately, the sketches are not by any means good specimens, but Mrs. Steel could not lay her hands on those she wished to lend me. They were some of the first photozincographs. The constant changes of station consequent on her husband being wanted somewhere else were trying to her attempts; but with shrewd Scotch sense and a twinkle in her eye, Mrs. Steel confesses that the Government could hardly be expected to consider this. Still, after spending part of a furlough in learning lace-making and starting a self-supporting school, which paid its way for two years, it was annoying to have to leave it uncared for. In those days, it was impossible, and it still is difficult, to find unpaid European supervision for any work of the sort which disclaims any efforts to proselytise. This necessity for importing the flax thread would, however, I think, have unduly prevented the industry from taking root, but the elementary education (always a "sine qua non" in Mrs. Steel's schemes) would have done good. She had about 100 lace-workers.

About this time—that is to say when she was past thirty—she published, in conjunction with Major Temple, a volume of Folk Tales. It was a disastrous failure, and apparently did not sell at all. It was reprinted the other day, with illustrations by Mr. J. L. Kipling.

About this time also, owing to a perhaps too openly expressed difference of opinion regarding education and other matters, she became a little unpopular with the powers. Nevertheless she was asked to to several odd jobs, such as sub-committee in exhibitions, monographs on industries, and she collected a complete set of typical phulkaris for the South Kensington Museum. She received the thanks of Government several times. She would have preferred a little confidence, for it was her fate eventually to fall into serious collision over a public matter with the whole Government of India. She does not wish the question to be reopened. The "amende honorable" was made in the end to the fullest. She had no choice but to fight against an open scandal that was thrown in her teeth by her native friends, as one acquiesced in for their own ends by alien rulers. Still she cannot help maintaining even now that long months of strain, blame, and most unequal struggle do not seem a fair return to one whose work was so well known as hers was. She gained her point of course.

After the Folk Tales she published, in conjunction with a great friend, "The Complete Indian Housekeeper and Cook." They published it themselves, and it has been a great success. She has had more thanks and "testimonials to character" from it than from any other of her books, and it is just about to go into a fourth edition.

After fifteen years of a very busy life, she had as many as 300 girls under supervision, and had to be down in the city in all weathers and all times, doctoring and visiting and teaching. Government in 1883 asked her to inspect all the girls' schools in the province from Peshawur to Delhi. She had to examine for the different passes, adjust the grant-in-aid to missions, etc. It was an honorary appointment, and she only drew 10s. deputation allowance during the days actually spent in examining (six weeks was sufficient) and her double first-class fare. It was, however, her first pay, and it gave her a thrill of pleasure which she still remembers.

It was after this that the winter of her discontent overtook her, which has been alluded to already. It lasted a long time, but in 1887 and 1888 she found herself once more in white robes journeying between Peshawur and Delhi, with a recognised Government carriage at her heels. She was a member of the Educational Committee also; the only woman to face forty-eight men! She gained her great point, however, and by promising to write text-books on Elementary Physiology, Hygiene, and Domestic Economy, drove Euclid from the middle school curriculum for native girls. She is more proud of that achievement than of any other in her life. It took more than a year to write the books, as she had to get everything re-read by the many kind medical friends who have always given her ready help in her unauthorised practice. It is rather curious that, from the day (just before her return to England) on which she sent in the manuscript till now, she has never even heard of its arrival. But when she was in India this year she found the book, to her great gratification, used in all the girls' schools. What is more, having an attack of bronchitis on her, when she persisted in carrying through an examination of a very favourite set of schools, she asked a class of girls what remedies she ought to adopt, and the whole College of Physicians could not have given a prompter or a better reply. And that, Mrs. Steel says, in her naive way, is enough thanks for one woman.

But these successes were the end of all things. Her husband retired, and she, with many regrets, left India in, she thinks she may say, the odour of sanctity, leaving a friend to take up the work on a far more satisfactory footing, as a permanent Government servant with a regular staff, department, and pay and pension. Once at home, she felt time heavy on her hands. Occasionally a friend suggested her utilising her experience in literary work. She has written all her life, as her mother did before her; but, with the exception of one or two things, and a good many articles which were published in the days when she tilted at windmills, she had put everything into the fire. The awakening interest in India proved her opportunity; her unavoidable knowledge of the people her gift. Her life has been a very busy one. She has always had so many irons in the fire; but, in spite of this, always kept open house when she was in India, and records with great pride that her dinners were famous. The wonderful knowledge of human nature exhibited in her novels she modestly attributes to the fact that very few women have had so many chances to see many worlds as the spectator who sees most of the game.

Mrs. Steel emphatically denies the report current in bureaucratic circles that she wrote all her husband's reports, and did part of his work for him. It was absolutely untrue, but the knowledge that this was being said used to annoy and hamper her very much, though she felt that it was foolish to care. In all her manifold experiences Mrs. Steel never felt her sex stand in her way in the least, and in all the semi-official work she has done she always met with an absolute equality of treatment. "In fact," says Mrs. Steel, "unfashionable though it may be to say it, I have the highest opinion of man. They are infinitely easier to deal with reasonably than we women are, and I should be falsifying my experience if I did not say so."

Mrs. Steel's novels are too familiar to all readers to need my writing of them here; but people in England are for the most part ignorant of the immense practical work which she has done in India, so I have devoted the space at my disposal entirely to that side of her useful and honourable life.

SOME of the leading French writers and journalists have been interviewed on the subject of the literary work with which they started their career. M. Henri Rochefort declares that he was one of the numerous "ghosts" who helped to write the almost interminable romances of the elder Dumas. Part of "Les Trois Mousquetaires" he says was from his pen. M. Maurice Barres was a reporter on a humble provincial journal, the "Journal de Meurthe et Moselle"; M. Aurelien Scholl sent squibs and epigrams to different papers while still at college; M. Edouard Drumont, who takes it to be his mission to convince his fellow-countrymen and all Europe that it is the Jews who

——cause the baker's bread to rise,
And fill the butchers' shops with large blue flies,

originally wrote technical articles in a builders' organ, the "Moniteur du Batiment." In many cases the writers did a little for the newspapers while employed in humbler occupations. Thus M. Zola, it is well known, was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Hachette, the French W. H. Smith and Son.

THE last report of the four public libraries in Camberwell gives the number of readers in the year as no less than 644,657. It was found that on one particular day there were actually in circulation 4,394 volumes, comprising works relating to the various arts and sciences, theology, history, philosophy, etc. Such a large number of what are sometimes called heavy books, studied in the homes of the people on a single day, is a record which the commissioners regard as encouraging evidence of the educational influence exerted by the libraries established in the parish.

MEMORIES OF WAR AND PEACE.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES in his new volume writes:—By universal consent Mr. Archibald Forbes has no compeer as a war correspondent, and few possibly could equal him as a chronicler of hair-breadth 'scapes by sea or land. His life has been full of striking episodes and noteworthy encounters, the full history of which has yet to be written. The instalments vouchsafed us from time to time have been eagerly scanned: and the last, issued by Messrs. Cassell under the title of "Memories and Studies of War and Peace," is replete with moving incidents of an exciting career. Its style is the man: dashing and flexible, fitting itself to subjects both grave and gay. Mr. Forbes is not far off sixty years of age, and he does not appear to have "found his vocation" till his thirty-third year. Before that period he had been dragoon, scribbler, editor. Of the Franco-German War, during which he won his spurs and received, in the company of more prominently-placed personages, his "baptism of fire," Mr. Forbes has some striking stories to tell. When at Saarbrucken they were expecting that the French Army Corps might overwhelm the town at any moment, and a young German girl came to say farewell to her sweetheart, a sergeant of the Hohenzollerns. Some of the livelier spirits who knew the facts suggested that the pair should get married before the farewell should be said. Both were willing, and all was hurriedly got in readiness for the ceremony, when the bugle sounded the alarm:—

The bridegroom hurriedly embraced the bride, buckled on his accoutrements, and darted off to the place of rendezvous. In ten minutes more the combat was in full intensity; the French had carried the heights overhanging the town, and were pouring down upon it their artillery and mitrailleuse fire. Our hotel was right in the line of fire, and soon became exceedingly disagreeable quarters. We got the women down into the cellar, and waited for events. A shell crashed into the kitchen, burst inside the cooking-stove, and blew the wedding breakfast, which was still being kept hot into what an American colleague called "everlasting smash." It was too hot to stay there, and everybody manœuvred strategically to the rear. A few days later was fought, close to Saarbrucken, the desperate battle of the Spicheren, in which the bridegroom's regiment took a leading part. The day after the battle I was wandering over the field helping to relieve the wounded, and gazing shudderingly on the heaps of dead. Suddenly I came on our bridegroom, in a sitting posture, with his back resting against a stump. He was stone dead, with a bullet through his throat!

Perhaps the most thrilling episode in the colossal struggle of 1870 was, Mr. Forbes thinks, the singularly dramatic climax of the battle of Gravelotte. The long summer day of fighting was waning into dusk, and the fortunes of the battle still trembled in the balance, when the last reserve of the Germans went forward into the conflict:—

The strain of the crisis was sickening as we waited for the issue in a sort of rapt spasm of sombre silence. The old King sat with his back against a wall on a ladder, one end of which rested on a broken gun-carriage, the other on a dead horse. Bismarck, with an elaborate assumption of coolness which his restlessness belied, made pretence to be reading letters. The roar of the close battle swelled and deepened, till the very ground trembled beneath us. The night fell like a pall, but the blaze of an adjacent conflagration lit up the anxious group here by the church yard wall. From out the medley of broken troops littering the slope in front rose suddenly a great shout, that grew in volume as it rolled nearer. The hoofs of a galloping horse rattled on the causeway. A moment later Moltke, his face for once quivering with excitement, sprang from the saddle, and, running towards the King, cried out: "It is good for us; we have restored the position, and the victory is with your Majesty!" The King sprang to his feet with a fervent "God be thanked!" and then burst into tears. Bismarck, with a great sigh of relief, crushed his letters in the hollow of his hand, and a simultaneous "Hurrah!" welcomed the glad tidings.

Mr. Forbes tells us that in the short space of ten years he witnessed the great war in France, the suppression of the Commune, the Servian campaign, the Russo-Turkish war, and the campaigns in Afghanistan and Zululand. His conception of the functions and qualifications of an ideal war correspondent, as set forth in the following passage is a very lofty one:—

In my day-dreams, indulged in mostly when smarting under the consciousness of my own deficiencies, I have tried to think out the attributes that ought to be concentrated in the ideal war correspondent. He ought to possess the gift of tongues—to be conversant with all European languages, a neat assortment of the Asiatic languages and a few of the African tongues, such as Abyssinian, Asbantee, Zulu, and Soudanese. He should have the sweet, angelic temper of a woman, and be as affable as if he were a politician canvassing for a vote; yet, at the same time, be big and ugly enough to impress the conviction that it would be highly unwise to take any liberties with him. The paragon war correspondent should be able to ride anything that chance may offer, from a giraffe to a rat; be able to ride 100 miles at a stretch, to go without food for a week if needful, and without sleep for as long; never to get tired—never to feel the sensation of a "slight sinking, you know;" and be able at the end of a ride—of a journey however, long, arduous, and sleepless—to write round-hand for a foreign telegraph clerk ignorant of the correspondent's language at the rate of a column an hour for six or eight consecutive hours; after which he should, as a matter of course, gallop back to the scene of action without an hour's delay. He should be a competent judge of warfare conversant with all military operations from the mounting of a corporal's guard to the disposition of an army in the field. He ought to have supreme disregard for hostile fire when real duty calls upon him to expose himself to it; and his pulse should be as calm when shells are bursting around him as if he were watching his bosom friend undergoing the ordeal of the marriage service. He must have a real instinct for the place and day of an impending combat; he must be able to scent the coming battle from afar and allow nothing to hinder him from getting forward in time to be a spectator of it. He should be so constituted as to have an intuitive perception how the day hath gone; to be able to discern victory or defeat while as yet, to the spectator not so gifted, the field of strife seems confusion worse confounded; and so to rely on his own judgment as to venture, while the turmoil is dying away, to turn his back upon it, and ride off the earliest bearer of the momentous tidings. To potter about waiting till the last shot be fired; to linger for returns of killed and wounded and for the measured reports of the commander; to be she chiffonnier of the rags of the battlefield—that is work which he must leave to his helpers, if he has any such. Alas! there never was such a man as I have ideally depicted, and there never will be such a man.

One of the most remarkable passages in Mr. Forbes' book is that in which he describes how he was, at one of the most critical stages of his career, completely distanced by an unknown rival. He says he let a great opportunity slip when Metz capitulated:—

It was a rare chance—probably such another may never offer itself to the war journalist. So far as I knew there was no competitor nearer than the frontier. I was quick to enter the beleaguered city; from an American gentleman who had been inside the place throughout the siege I gathered a great mass of information; I saw the French army and garrison march out and surrender. I saw Bazaine drive away to Corny; I visited the hospitals, talked with military and civilian Frenchmen, and wrote all night in a room in the Hotel de l'Europe in the grand old city by the Moselle. Of course I should have hurried by road or rail over the forty-five miles to Saarbrucken, there written for my very life, and sent sheet by sheet to the telegraph office as each was finished. Mea culpa! and it was no palliation of my shortcoming in alacrity that, dull as I was, I was ahead of my comrades. But there was a real live man among us, although scarcely of us—a man whose trade was not war correspondence, yet who did a piece of work in that department which was a veritable example of fine art. The capitulation of Metz was consummated on Oct. 28. The morning but one after this event all England was startled by a telegram which was published in the *Daily News*. This memorable despatch, printed verbatim from the telegraphic slips was over two columns long and it described with minute detail, with admirable vigour, with effective if restrained picturesqueness, the incidents and events of the colossal surrender. On the day after its appearance in the *Daily News*, the *Times* quoted the message in full with the introductory complimentary comment that it envied its contemporary "so admirable a correspondent." The credit of having been that "admirable correspondent was long ascribed to me, and notwithstanding constant repudiation on my part—for no honest man can endure to enjoy credit which is not justly his—I believe myself still generally regarded as the author of this yet unforgotten telegram. I sincerely wish that this had been so; but the truth is that I was then among the unemancipated. I had done my best according to my lights and blindly thought that I had done fairly well. A few days after the capitulation I was breakfasting in a Metz hotel when a *Daily News* containing the telegram I have been telling of was handed to me. The sense of self-abasement as I read it turned me physically sick. I had been smugly believing in myself; and lo! here was the crushing evidence how completely and mysteriously a better man, whoever he might be, had beaten me. It was a stern lesson; I all but succumbed under it; but took heart of grace and awore to profit by the wholesome teaching. It was not until some time later that I came to know who the man was that had thus at a stroke revolutionised war correspondence in the Old World—for this, in effect, was what, all unwittingly, this casual outsider had done. A young surgeon or hospital dresser, a German-American named Muller, was professionally attached to one of the ambulances or field-hospitals of the German Army which had been beleaguering Metz. On his way from America to the seat of war he had accepted in London some kind of commission to do any journalistic work that might come in his way, not incompatible with the professional duties which he intended to undertake. Probably, as a volunteer, he had more time at his disposal than if he had been a surgeon of the Regular service.

Anyhow, this Muller saw the capitulation, looked on at the taking over of the Porte Serpenoise by the German troops, witnessed the march out of Bazaine's dejected cohorts, penetrated into the city, and was in the vortex of the confusion and anarchy temporarily reigning there. Muller and I may have rubbed shoulders in the Place d'Armes. Then, having "taken in" the whole situation, he set about utilising the advantage he had gained in the most effective, daring, and purposeful manner. He rode out of Metz away northward along the Moselle Valley, through a region infested with franc-tireurs, through villages bitterly hostile to the Germans, past the venomous cannon of Thionville—he rode, I say the long forty miles north to the Luxembourg frontier and crossing it reached a village called Esch a place so pretty that it is marked on few maps and is named in no gazetteer. How he got his long tel

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE journals and correspondence of Lady Eastlake will be published in two volumes by Mr. John Murray this autumn. They are edited by her nephew, Mr. Charles Eastlake Smith, and will include fac-similes of her drawings and a portrait. Lady Eastlake was one of the most brilliant members of the literary and artistic society of London and Edinburgh during the second and third quarters of the present century. Her journals give reminiscences of Miss Martineau, Dean Ramsay, Carlyle, Thackeray, Mr. Ruskin, and many other notabilities.

An interesting book on Carlyle's old house at Chelsea will be issued by Messrs. Bell, before the Carlyle Centenary comes round in December. The writer is Mr. Reginald Blunt, who has been intimately identified with the acquisition of the house on behalf of the public. He entitles the work "The Carlyle's Chelsea Home," and promises a limited large-paper edition of it as well as the ordinary edition. "All that is attempted here," he says in a prefatory note, "is to give some authentic record of the unpretentious dwelling which sheltered Thomas Carlyle and his wife from 1834 until their deaths." This he has endeavoured to do as far as possible in their own words.

The pictures in the book will be especially interesting because they not merely indicate the household surroundings of Carlyle, but most of them are new. Mr. Robert Tait, a skilful amateur photographer and artist, and an intimate friend of "No. 5" in and after the fifties, has placed photographs which he then took at the disposal of Mr. Blunt. Also Mrs. Allingham, a frequent visitor at Carlyle's house, where she made sketches and drawings, has lent assistance and an unpublished photograph of the size is to be given for frontispiece. On this portrait he wrote the words, "The best likeness known to me."

Mrs. Cashel Hoey has written a general introduction for the life of William Carleton, the Irish novelist—certainly a notable autumn book—which Messrs. Downey will now publish next month. It is in two volumes, and the first of these consists of what Carleton had written of his autobiography at the time of his death. He had meant to write a full account of his life, and, strangely enough, the last word he wrote before his illness was the word death. Not only we ourselves, but our children became ill, the sentence runs, referring to conditions under which he and his family were at one time housed, and I found that to live there was only another word for death.

Carleton's autobiography comes downs to the beginning of his literary career, and here the second volume takes up the tale. Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, who prepares the whole work, has had Carleton's correspondence and a great deal of information from various sources to go upon for the second volume. Accordingly, it is not less interesting than the first, although different, and indeed Carleton was of singular, and of singularly attractive, personality. Once he sought employment of a bird stuffer, who, doubting his capacity in the art, asked "What do you generally stuff birds with?" "Potatoes and meals," was the innocent but damaging reply.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel Sir George Tressady, which begins in the November "Century," is laid in the England of to-day. The world to which Mrs. Humphry Ward introduces her readers is partly industrial, partly that of the English country house. Some of the characters of her earlier novels reappear and here, as in her other works, the serious note goes all through. Sir George Tressady is, of course, the novel for the serial rights of which so high a price had been paid. It will not be the only attraction of the "Century" during the coming year, for Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, W. D. Howells, and Captain Mahan are all to furnish contributions.

Sir Joseph Crowe's "Reminiscences of Thirty-five Years of My Life" will be published next week by Mr. John Murray. Sir Joseph, who continues fortunately in very active health, has had an interesting career, and in this volume he tells it down to the period he entered the English public service. He saw several wars as a special correspondent, and knew notable man like Dickens, Thackeray, "Bob" Lowe, and Douglas Jerroid. He hopes by-and-by to take up the thread of his experiences from his appointment as an English Consul in Germany. He became English commercial "attache" at Berlin and subsequently at Paris, and so his later reminiscences should be as full of information as his earlier ones are of variety and excitement.

Stepniak has altered the title, and in a large measure the scope, of the new work dealing with Russia upon which he had been engaged. He meant to call it "At the Dawn of a New Reign," but for that has now substituted "King Stork and King Log." King Stork stands for the late Emperor of Russia. King Log for the new Emperor, and so it will be seen that Stepniak thinks Russia will be more than ever in the hands of the officials. The work gives a picture of Russia as she is, with all her unsolved problems, the Jewish question, the religious question, and so on. It taps the future, as well as deals with the past and the immediate present.

Dr. Charles E. Ryan, a distinguished physician of the South of Ireland, has written a book discribing an interesting experience of ambulance work he had in the Franco-German War. As a lad of twenty he volunteered for the ambulance service which was so much needed during the campaigns of Sedan, Coulmier and Patay, and Orleans. With much difficulty he obtained a commission and served now with the French, now with the Prussians or Bavarians, according as the fortune of war attached the Anglo-American Hospital Service to one side or the other. He entitles his experiences, "With an Ambulance during the Franco-German War," and Mr. Murray is to publish them.

A work by Mr. R. Kearton, an enthusiastic naturalist with the gift of carrying his enthusiasm into what he writes, is about to be issued by Messrs. Cassell. It is entitled "British Birds' Nests," and the purpose of it is to tell how, where, and when to find and identify them. Dr. Bowdler Sharpe contributes an introduction, in which, among other things, he lays stress upon the excellent illustrations that have been provided for the work. These are the fruit of photographs which Mr. Kearton has clambered many a dangerous cliff and trudged through many a weary wood to secure. There is one very fine picture of the nest, young ones, and prey of the golden eagle; and amid more learned matters Mr. Kearton tells chattily of his adventures in getting this and other photographs.

Messrs. Smith and Elder announce a new fine art gift-book, in which a ballad by Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, entitled "The Christ upon the Hill," is illustrated with etchings by Mr. William Strang. There are nine etchings, and they will be issued in two states—on very fine old hand-made paper and on Japanese paper. In the first form, fifty copies will be for sale at five guineas net, and of the second form there will be 150 copies at two guineas net. In each case the copies will be numbered, and the plates will be destroyed when the two editions have been printed off. Messrs. Smith and Elder will also issue shortly a volume of "Renaissance Fancies and Studies," by Mr. Vernon Lee.

Mr. W. B. Yeats's idyllic "Land of Heart's Desire," which Miss Florence Farr produced at the Avenue Theatre, will be included in the single volume edition of his works about to be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The volume will also include "The Countess Cathleen," a revised version of the drama contributed to the Cameo Series, and "The Wanderings of Usheen," a partially rewritten version of Mr. Yeats's first book. Mr. Granville Fell has designed the cover and title-page of the book, which opens with a little appeal in dainty verse, from the author to the reader. Another work which Mr. Fisher Unwin has almost ready—an "edition de luxe" of a French story—is to have a series of fine designs by M. Daniel Vierge.

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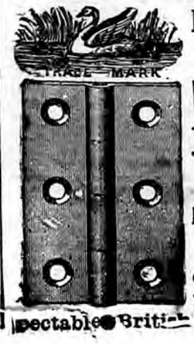

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Collects the FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
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PIPES.

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.

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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

DUSART'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis —
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Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
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GOUT
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RHEUMATISM,
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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time (their action is so gentle that being entirely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate person.
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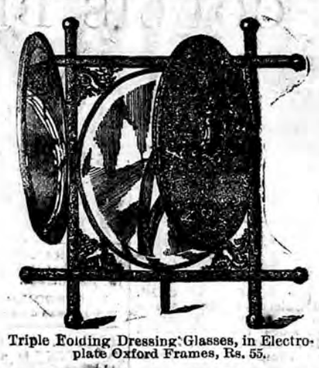
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For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
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GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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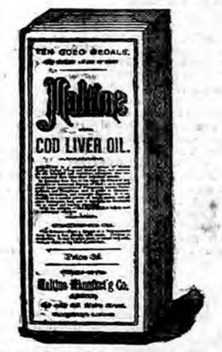

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